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INTERNATIONAL

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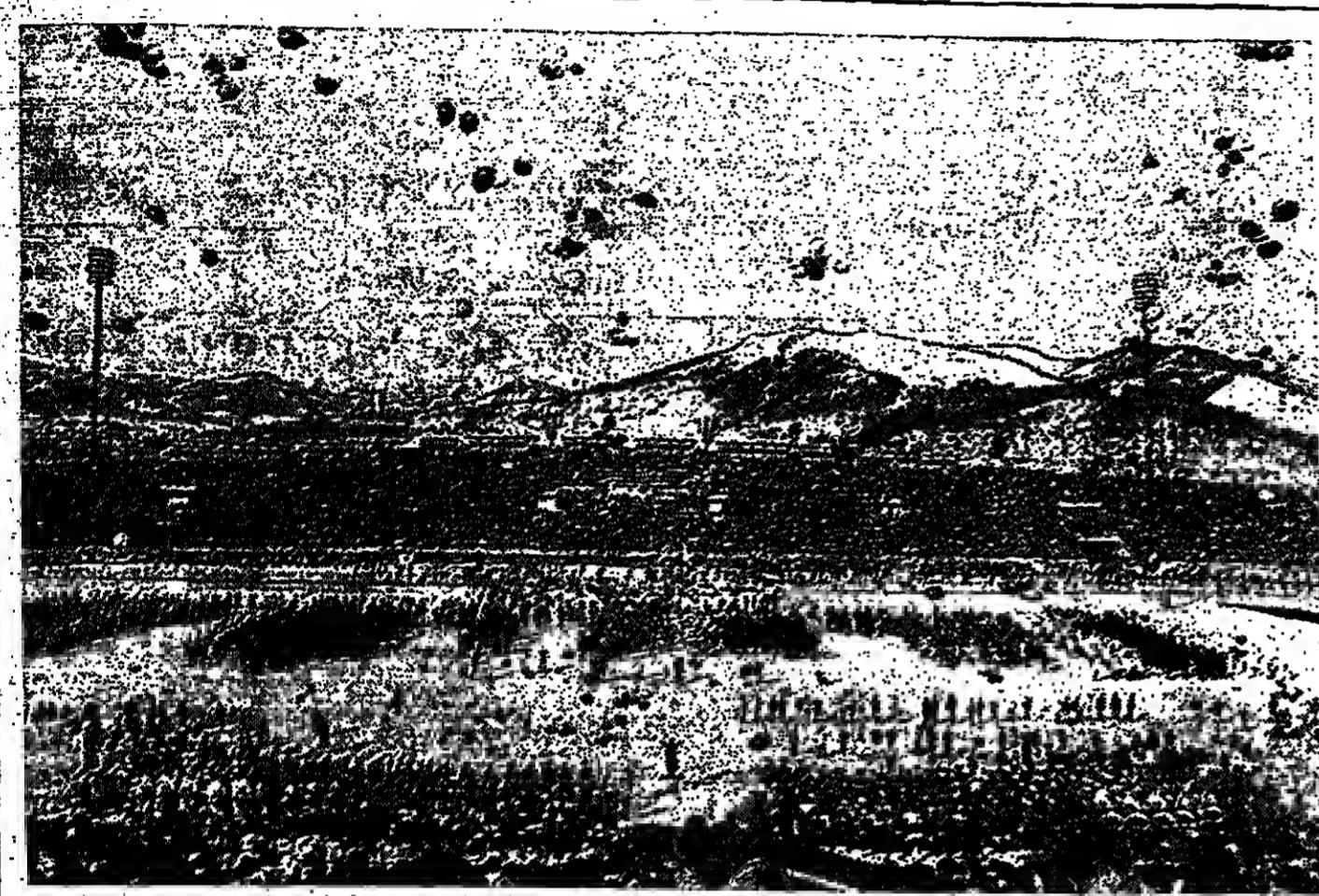
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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1972

Established 1887



OLYMPIC OPENING—Colored balloons dot the skyline, several bands start playing and the athletes start marching on the partially carpeted Makomania skating rink in Sapporo, Japan, yesterday as the XIth Winter Olympics were officially opened. Activities were largely ceremonial, but there was some action. Details, Page 13.

Ulster Civil Rights Leaders Plan Another Mass March on Sunday

By Bernard Weinraub
BOSTON, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Northern Ireland civil rights leaders today announced a massive march on Sunday, one week after 12 Roman Catholic men were killed by British soldiers at a protest in Londonderry.

The illegal march, in the border town of Newry, is to take place despite the pleas of the British and Northern Ireland governments.

Prime Minister Edward Heath made a dramatic appeal today to Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic and Roman Catholic Church leaders in Ireland and England to use their influence to have the march called off.

At the same time, the army's joint security committee in Northern Ireland, made up of senior officers and Protestant political figures, announced that firm measures would be taken against the demonstrators. All marches have been banned in Northern Ireland by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner.

Mr. Heath's unusual move in sending letters to Mr. Lynch as well as William Cardinal Conway, the Primate of All Ireland, and John Cardinal Heenan, leader of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, underlined the fears of new violence in Northern Ireland.

Today, at a crowded press conference in a Belfast hotel, four young Catholic leaders—all under 30—announced the details of the march, which will be silent.

"This is a nonviolent civil rights march," said Kevin Boyle, a former Queens University student here who has meticulously studied accounts of Martin Luther King's march at Selma, Ala.

"We are not searching for a confrontation with the army. It will be a peaceful and effective demonstration unless, that is, the British government intends

Rogers Meets Dublin Minister
U.S. Takes Hands-Off Stand On Crisis in Northern Ireland

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (IHT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today, after separate meetings with Britain's ambassador and Ireland's foreign minister, that the United States would use its good offices if both sides requested but would not "intervene" in the Northern Ireland crisis.

Mr. Rogers emphasized friendly U.S. relations with both governments and said: "I told the Irish foreign minister we were not in a position to intervene. He said he understood that, and was making no such request."

While he personally had "serious reservations" that the United States could play a "useful role," Mr. Rogers said, he noted that he told both Lord Cromer, the British envoy, last night and Mr. Hillery this morning that the United States could play such a role, "we would be happy to do so."

The secretary said he had dis-

Ireland, a province where two-thirds of the population is Protestant.

Last Sunday, a march by Catholics in Londonderry turned into one of the most violent episodes in the history of Northern Ireland. British troops, saying that they were targets of sniper attacks and nail bombs, opened fire and killed 13 men. The outraged Catholic community said that the British action was unprovoked.

The decision to adhere to the scheduled march in Newry was made after heated discussions among Catholic leaders and some pressure by clergymen to cancel the demonstration. What had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

France, Israel Near Accord Over Mirages

By Henry Ginder

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT)—France and Israel were reported by reliable diplomatic sources today to be close to an agreement by which payments for 50 Mirage fighter planes sold to Israel, but held in France by an embargo, would be reimbursed with interest.

The agreement, expected to be

signed next week, will remove a major strain in French-Israeli relations.

But the Israelis were re-

ported to be somewhat pessimistic that any concrete advan-

tages to them would be forth-

coming.

Israel will get back the \$60 million it paid for the Mirages plus 8 percent interest. But in agreeing last fall to give up its claims to the planes after four years of bitter litigation, the Israeli government had hoped for a new deal in relations by which France would halt what are considered to be hostile actions against Israeli interests.

Strictly Mirages

The French were understood to have kept the talks strictly on the Mirage issue. What took place in talks at a technical level was bargaining over money and the conditions of paying it.

The only exception was an hour's talk between President Pompidou and Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Naiam that covered the Middle East situation in general. But this meeting, which did nothing to change the character of the conversations, did not change the basic French attitude.

The Israelis were expected to accept a French proposal to reimburse the money with credits for purchases in France. The planes will be turned over to the French Air Force.

Ordered before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, at a time when France was Israel's major military supplier, the planes were suddenly kept back by President de Gaulle when the war broke out. His act was ostensibly a blockade.

Aides said Sen. Kennedy had continued to urge passage of the resolution and, in view of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Senate Restores \$100 Million in Alliance Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Senate voted yesterday to restore a \$100 million cut by its Appropriations Committee from Alliance for Progress loans for Latin America.

The action came as it began consideration of a foreign aid appropriations bill that is far below the Nixon administration's request.

The bill seeks to transfer a considerable amount of U.S. aid to international organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

With the addition of the \$100 million, the bill includes \$2.5 billion for foreign economic and military aid in a bill totaling \$3 billion, while the administration sought \$2.9 billion for aid and a total of \$4.3 billion.

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TERRORIST TARGET—Litter from a clothing and carpet store in Londonderry covers the sidewalk after bombing yesterday afternoon. British soldiers, right, survey the scene.

Reds Soften Their Peace Bid, Call U.S. Plan 'Unacceptable'

U.S. to Give Close Study To the Shift

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States is flexible on the composition of a caretaker government that would run South Vietnam before elections there, as outlined in the U.S. proposal for ending the war, Secretary of State William R. Rogers said today.

Washington is flexible also on the point, preceding the elections, at which President Nguyen Van Thieu would resign his office, Mr. Rogers said in an unscheduled news conference.

Under the U.S. plan, Mr. Thieu has agreed to step down 30 days before the election; which would be held six months after a negotiated peace is signed with North Vietnam. The Communists have asserted that while remaining in office that long, Mr. Thieu could arrange to succeed himself or the election of a puppet regime.

Of the revised Viet Cong peace proposal, presented in Paris today, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that it contains some "new language" and careful study will be accorded it.

He said that the text of the plan had not yet reached the White House, nor had a report on it by William J. Porter, the chief U.S. negotiator at the talks in the French capi-

tal.

The Nixon administration plans to "study carefully the exchange today," Mr. Ziegler stated.

Noting that President Nixon met for 45 minutes this morning with Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. am-



William P. Rogers

Sees Majority Rule Perverted

Agnew Opposes U.S. Funding Of Suits Against Officeholders

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT)—In steps likely to trigger heated national legal debate, Vice-President Agnew has opened a challenge to the right of poor people, using federally paid lawyers, to sue publicly elected officials.

A spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Agnew "is undertaking a serious national study" of the federal Legal Services program, particularly the issue of federally funded suits against agencies of government.

Two White House budget officials went to the national Legal Services headquarters yesterday to ask how federal funds can be cut off from local offices.

"The questions were clinically neutral, but how could we help but feel intimidated?" one employee said afterward.

Another indication of Mr. Agnew's activity in this sphere was contained in a transcript of his meeting Tuesday concerning a poor people's suit against the city of Camden, N.J.

Housing Issue

The suit, brought by poor blacks and Puerto Ricans, seeks to force the provision of relocation housing for people displaced by two urban-renewal projects.

The suit, begun in August, 1970, has blocked construction on the projects.

At the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Agnew said: "My situation in this case is because the Nixon administration philosophically believes in the right of state and local officials, properly representing the people in an area, to carry out what they campaigned to do and were elected to do."

If political minorities are able to prevent such officials from carrying out their programs, "we have perverted the entire concept of democracy, which is a minority government," Mr. Agnew said.

It was the Tuesday meeting that led Fred Speaker, the chief federal anti-poverty lawyer, to accuse Mr. Agnew of political interference in the Camden case.

The transcript recorded a sharp exchange between Mr. Speaker and the Vice-President, following which Mr. Agnew said:

"I want you to be clearly on notice that I'm not satisfied. I'm not talking only about the problem of the city of Camden; I'm not satisfied with the whole ball of wax" concerning Legal Services, an arm of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Vice-President's expressions brought to the surface once more a bitter philosophical difference that has ignited repeated contro-

Offer Talks With Saigon After Thieu

By Henry Ginder

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT)—The Vietnamese Communists today called American peace proposals "unacceptable." They presented a new formulation of their own plan—an offer seemingly more conciliatory to the Saigon administration.

The Viet Cong, with North Vietnamese support, called for the immediate resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu and said they would enter into negotiations with the Saigon administration if it changed its policy of waging war and repression.

The basic demands for total and unconditional American withdrawal and for a change in the Saigon regime were maintained.

But it was left to President Nixon to propose a date for withdrawal and only Mr. Thieu was singled out for exclusion from a political role in South Vietnam.

The United States was not directly asked to oust him as it had been in the past.

The South Vietnamese delegation flatly rejected the Communist proposals while the Americans appeared more cautious.

In the session, William J. Porter, the U.S. chief delegate, threw a barrage of questions at the Communists but received no direct replies. Stephen Ledogar, the press spokesman for the American delegation, told newsmen: "They kept telling us to study this new initiative. There



Nguyen Van Thieu

is nothing to study, not until we have some idea of what, if anything, it means. On the face of it, it means nothing."

Later Mr. Ledogar made it clear that some studying would go on. He said he saw a hardening in the military proposals but on the political side "we will be ready to study it." He also said that he was interested in Communist motives that might hold out a possibility for negotiations.

"If the other side is interested in exchanging information, there is room for progress," Mr. Ledogar said. "If the other side is interested in some face-lifting of their public position, then there is not much hope."

The belief was general that, at the least, the Communists were on a propaganda counteroffensive to regain whatever ground they may have lost by President (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

SALT Called Stymied Over Missile Subs

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (NYT)—The decision to end the current round of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms was made Tuesday primarily because of a deadlock over submarine-based missiles, a reliable source reported yesterday.

The disagreement arose last month, it was reported, when the Soviet Union strongly opposed any limitation on such arms. In contrast with the Soviet lead in intercontinental ballistic missiles, said to be 1,500 to 1,054, the United States is said to be still ahead in missile-launching submarines.

The source said that the problem of limiting anti-ballistic or defensive missiles was also causing difficulties as a result of a recent Soviet demand for the same number of ABMs—300—as would be allowed the two ICBM-launching sites.

The United States, which had originally proposed a quota for itself of 300 ABMs for the defense of three sites, informed the Soviet Union last fall that it would agree to 200 for two sites.

Russians Switch

The original U.S. proposal had offered the Soviet Union a choice of 300 for launching sites or 100 for the defense of Moscow. However, the Russians, after having favored 100 for Moscow, have been adamant in recent talks here in demanding nearly 100 ABMs for the capital, where it says it already has 64 missiles installed, and 100 for one of its ICBM sites.

The next phase of the arms talks is expected to begin in Helsinki around March 15. A decision on the date is due to tomorrow's final session of the current round.

There is no doubt, however, about returning to Helsinki, it was said, since both sides have asked their embassies there to make the hotel arrangements. The Finnish government was reportedly informed several days ago of the plan to return to Helsinki in November, 1969, and have since alternated between the two capitals.

Malta Talks Set Stage For Top-Level Parley

VALLIETTA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Officials of the British Defense Ministry and the Maltese government held talks this afternoon on the island's military bases.

The discussions are designed to prepare the ground for a fourth meeting in Rome next week between Britain's Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

Blames a 'Small Minority'

Dublin Premier Condemns Burning of British Embassy

By Henry Kamm

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Premier Jack Lynch, speaking to an emergency session of parliament, condemned today the men who set fire to the British Embassy as a "small minority who under the cloak of patriotism seek to

overthrow the institutions of this state."

The British Ambassador, Sir John Peck, and members of his staff searched through the rubble of the gutted building, and a number of shops and offices stoned during yesterday's rioting boarded up their broken windows. But Dublin returned to calm after the worst outbreak of anti-British feeling here since Ireland was partitioned.

The premier told the Dail, or parliament, that he had expressed the government's regret to Sir John when the ambassador called on him this morning, and renewed an assurance that Ireland would make full compensation for the loss. Preliminary estimates put the loss at £150,000, or \$390,000.

The ambassador was also reported to have presented to the premier a message from Prime Minister Edward Heath asking him to use his influence to keep a protest march scheduled for Sunday in the Northern Irish border town of Newry from turning into a tragedy, like that which took the lives of 13 persons in Londonderry last Sunday.

Urge Troop Pullout

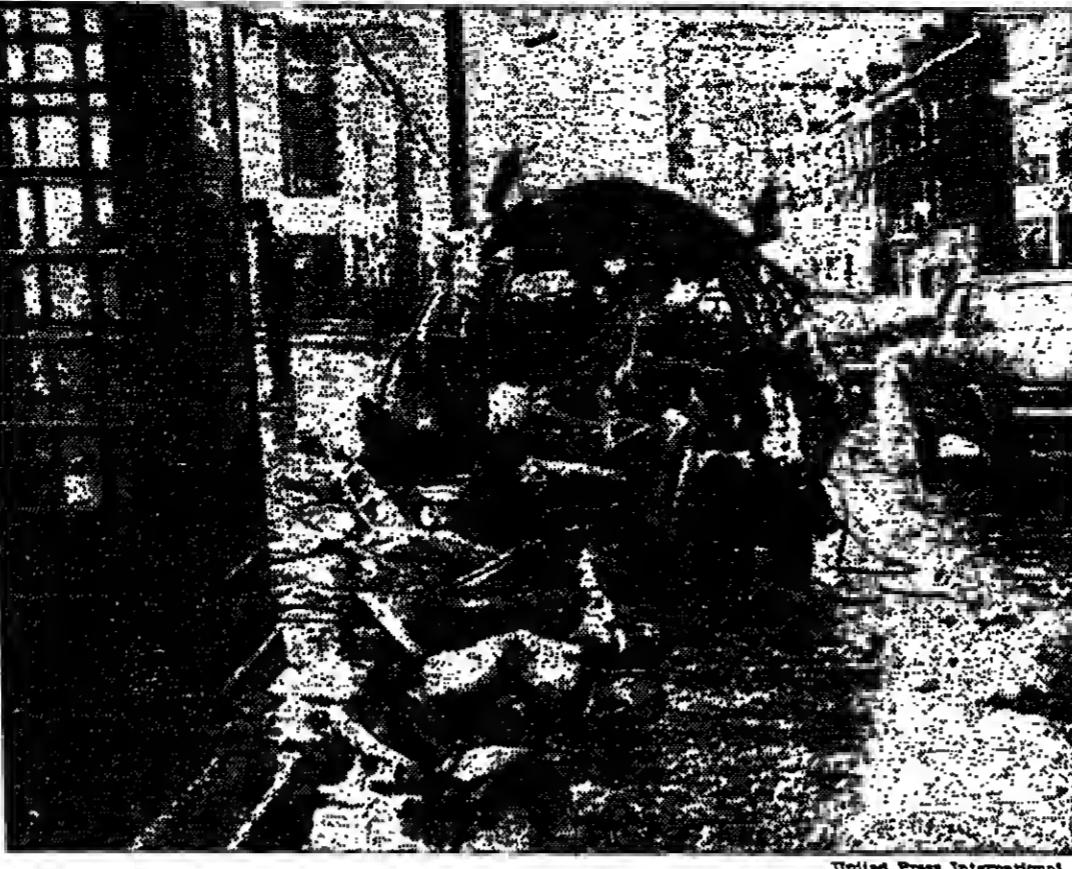
In his speech, Mr. Lynch expressed a hope that the Newry demonstration could take place "within the law" and prove equally effective. This was viewed here as a caution to make Sunday's gathering a meeting rather than a march.

In a statement issued after his address, the premier repeated on an earlier call on the British government to withdraw immediately all troops from Roman Catholic areas of Northern Ireland. Their removal, he said, would preclude a repetition at Newry of the Londonderry events.

Civil rights leaders said today that as many as 20,000 marchers were expected in Newry, some of them from across the border in the Irish Republic. Officials said that at least 300 stewards would seek to keep the mile-and-a-half march under control. It is intended to end with a rally, at which speakers will include Bernadette Devlin, the militant Catholic member of the British Parliament, and local civil rights leaders.

Ulster Faces New March This Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)



BELFAST BOOBY CAR.—One of the many cars that were loaded with bombs by terrorists on Wednesday and then were parked in different areas throughout the city.

Ulster Faces New March This Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon's disclosures last week of secret and sustained efforts by his foreign-policy and security adviser, Henry Kissinger, to find common ground for a peace agreement. The efforts came to a halt last November when Nixon informed Washington that Le Duc Tho, the ranking North Vietnamese official concerned with the negotiations, would not come to an agreed meeting Nov. 20, ostensibly for health reasons.

The eight-point American peace proposal, first discussed in the Kissinger talks with the North Vietnamese, calls for American withdrawal six months after an overall peace agreement. It also calls for elections under a commission in which the Communists would participate. Moreover, Mr. Thieu would resign one month before the election.

Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate, who participated in some of the secret talks with White House adviser Henry Kissinger, declared at the conference table that the proposals were "a plan to pursue a policy of Vietnamization of the war" and to prolong the war itself.

"Such a plan is, of course, unacceptable for all persons of conscience devoted to independence, freedom and peace," Mr. Thuy declared.

The Viet Cong proposals were made public in a statement broadcast from Hanoi last night and presented to the conference today by Nguyen Van Thieu, the chief Viet Cong delegate.

The point on a political solution differed markedly in language from previous plans. The Viet Cong's seven-point plan calls on the United States to cease support for "the belligerent group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu," and says the various religious, political and social forces would form "a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy." The Viet Cong would negotiate with this new administration for the formation of a tripartite coalition that would also include other political elements.

No Speculation

Perhaps to avoid that implication, Mr. Kissinger has declined to speculate in public on the North Vietnamese's motive in announcing that Le Duc Tho, a senior Politburo member, was unable to attend the Nov. 20 session because of illness. The United States responded that the meeting could serve no useful purpose without him, the theory being that lower-level officials could not make substantive decisions.

Hanoi did offer to send Xuan Thuy, the head of its Paris negotiations team, but the United States declined. As a result each side has accused the other of breaking off and thereby deadlocking the talks.

It was on Nov. 17, three weeks after the defeat of the aid bill and while the debate on the merits of the program was still raging, that North Vietnam advised the United States that Mr. Thieu was ill. A reduced version of the measure was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the White House on Jan. 25.

Mr. Kissinger outlined his views during a two-hour question-and-answer session with 25 wives and relatives of prisoners. His audience included the leaders of the major organizations of prisoners' families, including the board of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

According to a source familiar with the meeting, Mr. Kissinger was applauded. Later he was thanked on behalf of the families for his efforts over the last 30 months, disclosed last week by the President, to negotiate settlement of the war.

The families were asked to hold

Mr. Kissinger's remarks in strict confidence.

Kissinger's View

End to Secret U.S.-Hanoi Talks Linked to Defeat of Aid Bill

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger has expressed the view that the Senate defeat of the foreign aid bill last Oct. 29 was among a number of factors that led to the suspension of the secret negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam in November.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security affairs adviser, told an unpublicized meeting of relatives of American prisoners of war last Friday that the unexpected Senate defeat of the aid measure might have led the North Vietnamese to believe that United States economic support for the Saigon government would be ended shortly without any concession by Hanoi in the negotiations.

Three weeks after the Senate vote the North Vietnamese suddenly reversed themselves and decided to send a member of the Politburo to a meeting scheduled for Nov. 20.

Mr. Kissinger addressed the relatives in a private meeting of the White House. It was one of a series of sessions he has held with them during the last year to explain the administration's policy on the war.

In other conversations in the last week Mr. Kissinger explained that many factors may have influenced the North Vietnamese decision, including these:

• The negative international reaction to the one-man South Vietnamese election on Oct. 20. North Vietnam may have believed that the spectacle of an uncontested election might increase anti-war sentiment in the United States and erode support for Mr. Nixon's continued hacking of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

• The pace of the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The withdrawals announced during the period may have persuaded the North Vietnamese that the American involvement was headed toward an early conclusion regardless of the progress of the Paris talks.

• Implicit in the theory that the defeat of the aid bill may have contributed to the North Vietnamese reversal is the suggestion that the bipartisan coalition—art-war senators, liberals disillusioned with foreign aid, and fiscal conservatives—might have inadvertently created obstacles to the secret peace talks.

Then press Saigon toward a political settlement with Hanoi.

He said such an offer should be made now, "before further erosion in our troop strength and our bargaining position frustrates any chance to exchange American prisoners for the North Vietnamese."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine said yesterday that President Nixon's latest Vietnam peace proposal merely rearranges already rejected offers, in a vain effort to "win at the circumference what we have not won and cannot win on the battlefield."

In his first substantive statement on the new eight-point Nixon plan, the front-running candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination said Mr. Nixon "attaches so many conditions to our leaving" Vietnam that his proposals condemn more Americans to "fight and die... in a senseless and immoral conflict."

The White House replied that Sen. Muskie's "unfounded criticism" put "partisanship... above the objective of peace." Leading congressional Republicans added their own denunciations of the senator, in what appeared to be an increasing political battle for proprietorship of the "peace issue" in the coming campaign.

In criticizing the Nixon plan, Sen. Muskie urged that the President set a date for total U.S. withdrawal, conditioned only on a return of prisoners and a guarantee of safe passage, and

then press Saigon toward a political settlement with Hanoi.

After Mr. Pompidou succeeded De Gaulle in 1969, the French gave some signs that they were interested in calming relations and putting them on a more friendly basis. In particular, the government seemed anxious to Israeli observers to liquidate the Mideast problem.

In the belief that a deal on the Mirages might give them some leverage in solving other problems, the Israelis reversed their position and proposed wide-ranging talks. Mr. Ben Natan was understood to have played an important role in this policy change, although he was said to have warned his government that he was not sure it would work.

Up to now, the French have shown little willingness to deal with the following questions:

• A better deal in the European Common Market. France blocked preferential treatment for Israel until Mr. Pompidou came to power. The veto was then lifted, but only for a restricted list of Israeli exports that benefit from a 40 percent reduction in import duties. The Dutch and West Germans had been willing to make a 75 percent cut and the Italians 50 percent.

• A halt to French diplomatic initiatives in Europe and the United Nations that consistently support the Arab positions.

• A more regular and official basis for the shipment of French supplies, notably spare parts for French equipment Israel already has. Some of this equipment is now getting to Israel on an informal basis without the French government's open sanction.

War Casualties Down Slightly

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Communist casualties in the Vietnam war dropped slightly last week.

South Vietnamese losses fell to 292 killed and 661 wounded, compared with 326 killed and 524 wounded the previous week.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses were given as 929 killed, a drop of 49 from the previous seven-day period.

A U.S. command spokesman said five Americans were killed and 22 wounded in the week ending last Saturday compared with two killed and 30 wounded the preceding week.

In Central Highlands

U.S. Aide Sees Hanoi Ready To Sacrifice 10,000 Over Tet

SARAJEVO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese are prepared to sacrifice 10,000 men in their upcoming Tet offensive in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, the top U.S. official in the region said today.

But John Paul Vann, a civilian with a decade of experience in Vietnam, said the offensive would not be of the intensity reached in the devastating 1968 action. He also said he was satisfied that the government of Vietnam is better prepared than ever before for the fighting.

He predicted attacks against South Vietnamese border camps and said some intelligence sources indicate a major thrust against Kontum city, 260 miles north of Saigon. There have been two Americans killed and 12 wounded in the area during the last week.

Kaolian Town Falls

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Communist forces have overrun the town of Muong Kao on Highway 13 about 30 miles north of the administrative capital, government military sources reported today.

The town on the main road link between Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang was overrun by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao soldiers last night.

Muskie Says Nixon Rehashes Peace Plans Hanoi Rejected

By David S. Broder

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WEATHER

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ALGAE 14 57 Very cloudy

AMSTERDAM 14 57 Partly cloudy

ATHENS 6 42 Very cloudy

BERLIN 10 50 Stormy

BELGRADE 9 22 Sunny

BELGRADE 1 34 Cloudy

BERLIN 1 24 Cloudy

BUDAPEST 1 20 Stormy

CAIRO 18 65 Very cloudy

CASABLANCA 19 65 Overcast

COLOGNE 1 20 Cloudy

COSTA DEL SOL 15 20 Cloudy

DUBLIN 9 46 Partly cloudy

EDINBURGH 7 45 Snow

FLORENCE 11 25 Overcast

GENEVA 1 22 Cloudy

HELSINKI 1 25 Snow

ISTANBUL 7 22 Snow

LONDON 1 22 Overcast

MADRID 10 51 Very

MOSCOW 3 37 Foggy

MOSCOW 10 52 Snow

MUNICH 2 25 Partly cloudy

NEW YORK 1 21 Rain

OSLO 4 22 Snow

PARIS 2 45 Partly cloudy

PRAGUE 14 57 Partly cloudy

ROME 14 57 Partly cloudy

SOFIA 2 27 Partly cloudy

STOCKHOLM 1 20 Snow

TEL AVIV 14 57 Very

TUNIS 14 57 Very

VIENNA 3 37 Overcast

VIENNA 4 25 Partly cloudy

WASHINGTON 3 26 Partly cloudy

ZURICH 2 25 Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1100 GMT; others at 1000 GMT)

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May Testify Today

Irving and a Hughes Ex-Aide Delay Grand-Jury Hearings

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Author Clifford Irving today won a further postponement of an appearance before a federal grand jury investigating possible mail fraud in the Howard Hughes autobiography case.

The postponement was obtained by Mr. Irving's lawyer, said U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr., who gave no explanation.

Also winning postponement of a U.S. grand jury hearing was John Meier, a former scientific consultant to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Seymour would give no explanation of the postponement for Mr. Meier, who is now seeking the Democratic nomination for a U.S. Senate seat representing New Mexico.

Neither Mr. Irving nor Mr. Meier was available for comment.

Mr. Irving had been asked to appear Monday before a New York County grand jury, but won a postponement to consult with a new lawyer, a specialist in criminal law.

Mr. Seymour refused to divulge the names of any of the other persons scheduled to appear before the federal grand jury.

In saying "I am only talking for today," he held out the possibility that Mr. Irving and Mr. Meier might testify tomorrow.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Irving, 41, and his wife, Judith, 36, have said they will return \$500,000 to New York publishers in exchange for the withdrawal of all possible prosecution of the Irvings.

Jury Disagrees 6-6 in Case of Nude Dancer

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 3 (AP)—When Teresa Eileen Moore stripped and danced naked in a nightclub here, she was charged with indecent exposure.

"Guilty" said the six women jurors when her case came up in the local court.

"Not guilty," said the six male jurors.

The case was finally dismissed when the jury could not agree.

"It would take three months for us to reach a unanimous verdict..." said one juror after the acquittal.

House Panel Slashes Nixon's Requested Debt-Ceiling Boost

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).

The House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee approved a \$20-billion increase in the national debt ceiling today instead of a \$50-billion boost requested by the administration.

If the figure is approved, it means that the administration

Edgar Snow Critical After Major Surgery

BERNIN, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (AP)—U.S. author and expert on China, Edgar Snow, is in a critical condition after undergoing major surgery that included removal of his gallbladder, friends reported today.

The 86-year-old Mr. Snow, who is a long-time friend of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and author of a biography of the Chinese leader, returned to his home here recently following several months in a hospital. The Tribune de Genve reported yesterday that Mr. Snow was said to be suffering from cancer. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said, in Peking on Monday that he had dispatched a doctor to Switzerland to treat Mr. Snow.

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Associated Press

Angela Davis Informs Court Reagan Will Be Subpoenaed

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI)—Black militant Angela Davis told a court hearing yesterday she will subpoena California's Gov. Ronald Reagan to testify about his role in what she says is a state conspiracy against her.

Miss Davis, whose pretrial hearing opened again here Monday after a change of venue from San Rafael, Calif., also told why she fled from California after an Aug. 7, 1970, shooting at a San Jose courthouse. The former UC Berkeley philosophy instructor is charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy in the shooting, in which four persons, including a judge and two convicts, were killed.

I distrust the judicial system so much, so thoroughly," she said, "that I left California, not because I was guilty, but because I was innocent and I feared the judicial system."

Miss Davis, 26, is accused of furnishing four guns used in the shootout, in which the two convicts tried to escape. Her lawyers, in another move, requested a new trial.

Rome, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Communists and neo-Fascists told President Giovanni Leone today that the solution to Italy's 19-day-old government crisis is new elections, not a revival of the last center-left coalition.

Mr. Leone conferred with leaders of all parties in parliament, trying to find agreement on a premier and platform to replace the government of Emilio Colombo, which fumbled on the issues of economic and social reforms and divorce.

The reason why a positive solution to the crisis can't be reached is evident," Communist Sen. Umberto Terracini said after conferring with Mr. Leone. "The Christian Democrats are carrying out a sudden swing to the right."

"The Christian Democrats are responsible for making early elections inevitable," Sen. Terracini said.

"We were the first to support an early dissolution of parliament and new elections," said Giorgio Almirante, leader of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

The airlines, meeting here, included in the mid-Atlantic fares package a new reduced-level public excursion fare valid for individual travel between 14 to 45 days. They also agreed to extend the existing 14 to 28-day winter group inclusive tour fare to the whole year.

This fare, valid from Europe to the Caribbean and certain points in South America, would offer group travel at considerably reduced levels, equivalent to about half the normal economy class round-trip fare, IATA said.

Political sources said Mr. Leone probably would appoint another Christian Democrat tomorrow or Saturday to try to form a government. Should that man fail, he may then have to dissolve parliament and call new elections.

Such elections would postpone a scheduled referendum on the repeal of Italy's 14-month-old divorce law. Since referendums may be held only between April 15 and June, the divorce issue could be shunted aside for a year.

Many politicians fear new elections would whittle away support of the dominant Christian Democrats and force them to work either with the neo-Fascists or the Communists.

About 10,000 workers marched through Rome, singing, chanting and waving red flags and placards attacking big business and the government.

Police reinforcements were deployed throughout the city, but authorities said there was no violence.

It also shut industrial plants and most offices and stopped normal services at hospitals, public utilities, most banks, Rome's international airport and radio and television studios.

Dozens of international flights—and many international rail services—were canceled. Arriving tourists carried their own bags at the airport and then again at Rome hotels.

To dramatize problems

The strike, the first in Rome since Nov. 19, was called by Communist, Catholic and Socialist-led unions to dramatize the problems of unemployment, made

Hospitals and the gas and electric companies maintained only emergency services.

Madrid Clerks

In Two Banks Staging Sit-In

Strike Over Collapse Of Wage Bargaining

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—

Bank clerks staged sit-down strikes at the Madrid headquarters of two of Spain's leading private banks today to back demands for wage increases and a new collective labor agreement.

They stopped work at the Central Bank and at the Bank of Vizcaya. Police stood in side streets near the two banks, but no incidents were reported.

Last night firebombs were thrown at branch offices of two Madrid banks. According to police sources, unknown persons hurled Molotov cocktails through the windows of branches of the Central Bank and the Spanish Credit bank.

The attacks, apparently simultaneous, caused little damage. Firemen were able to put out the flames in both buildings within 15 minutes.

10 Days of Protests

The incidents followed 10 days of token strikes, sporadic sit-ins and street demonstrations by bank clerks seeking a new collective agreement.

Talks between the clerks and management, which began on January 1, have now broken down. The clerks are seeking a flat 24 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, while management has offered an escalation contract providing a 20 percent raise over two years.

In another development, about 200 employees of Madrid, the daily newspaper which was closed by the government more than two months ago, last night called off an indefinite sit-in after less than three hours at the paper's premises.

The workers, including reporters, administrative and printing staff, left shortly before midnight after receiving assurances that they would be allowed to return if an agreement on the reopening of the newspaper was not forthcoming within the next few days.

The newspaper was ordered to cease publication on Nov. 25 for what the Ministry of Information claimed were violations of the Spanish press laws regarding the registration of share ownership of newspapers.

But the paper's publisher, Rafael Calvo Serraller, contended in Paris that the government was trying to muzzle the publication because of its generally liberal political standpoint.

A last-minute hitch, however,

could still dash hopes of an end to the 116-day strike, but maritime sources said the bargainers started round-the-clock sessions yesterday in an attempt to reach a settlement by today.

Harry Bridges, president of the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union,

had said earlier the key issue in dispute was the difference over how to use a \$1-a-ton tax that management had agreed to put up for all containerized cargo loaded or unloaded by workers who are not members of the striking ILWU.

The issue has reportedly been resolved by an agreement to use as much of the tax as necessary to guarantee longshoremen 36 hours pay each week whether or not there is work for them.

Mr. Park said the change was

made about a month ago, after officials identified the source of threats against Sirhan's life and made sure that the inmates involved were not able to reach him.

Report From Mariner

On Mars, Rainfalls Are Rainrises

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—

Mars was described yesterday as a place where rain rises instead of falling, although the climate undergoes such violent change every 25,000 years that it rains over most of the planet for weeks at a time.

The red planet was also seen

as a place that is covered with dried river beds but still seething

with enough volcanic activity to

supply its thin atmosphere with carbon dioxide and water vapor

every 25,000 years.

at their peaks, but it's just as

likely that the planet is degassing

water vapor through volcanic vents and numerous lava chan-

nels on Mars and tongues of lava

flows that look exactly like the

ones around Mauna Loa, on Hawaii.

"We saw one volcanic pile in

Nir Olympia (a huge crater

north of the Martian equator)

that must have been 300 miles across," Mr. Maserky said.

"That's twice as big as the vol-

canic pile that formed the entire

Hawaiian Islands."

Most of the discussion centered on the evidence of water on Mars that has been turned up by Mariner-9.

Instruments aboard the space- craft have discovered a small amount of water vapor throughout the Martian atmosphere, with most of it concentrated in the skies above the south polar cap of Mars, where it is now sum- mertime.

Since the Martian atmosphere is too cold and too thin to sup- port water in liquid form, the water found by Mariner-9 is all in the form of vapor. Nobody is certain how the water vapor finds its way into the atmosphere, but it almost certainly escapes through cracks and vents in the Martian surface.

The University of Colorado's Dr. Charles Barth estimated that as much as 100,000 gallons of water escape into the Martian atmosphere every day, which led Mr. Maserky to call it "rainrise."

French-Speaker Wins Gov. Race In Louisiana

Sirhan Security In Prison Eased

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI)—

Quick settlement of the West Coast dock strike was predicted yesterday by sources close to the negotiations, who said the key issue in the dispute has been resolved.

A last-minute hitch, however, could still dash hopes of an end to the 116-day strike, but maritime sources said the bargainers started round-the-clock sessions yesterday in an attempt to reach a settlement by today.

Harry Bridges, president of the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union,

had said earlier the key issue in dispute was the difference over how to use a \$1-a-ton tax that management had agreed to put up for all containerized cargo loaded or unloaded by workers who are not members of the striking ILWU.

The issue has reportedly been resolved by an agreement to use as much of the tax as necessary to guarantee longshoremen 36 hours pay each week whether or not there is work for them.

Mr. Park said the change was

made about a month ago, after officials identified the source of threats against Sirhan's life and made sure that the inmates involved were not able to reach him.

Final results were: Mr. Edwards, 638,780, and Mr. Treen, 478,517.

It was the strongest showing by the GOP in a governor's race in nearly a century in this tradi- tionally Democratic state.

The dapper, self-assured Mr. Edwards credited "Cajun power" with playing a major role in his victory. The reference was to the heavy support he received in French-speaking south Louisiana.

Both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Treen had run reform campaigns, promising to clean up corruption and get rid of inefficiency in government.



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The Courage of Moderation

"It is so hard to know the truth of the matter," said Bishop Neil Farren over the bodies of the 13 who died in Londonderry on "Bloody Sunday," "and this is not the time to prejudge the causes of the events, but simply to join with our fellow citizens of the Roman Catholic Church in sympathy with the sorrowful and in prayers." It took moral courage to speak these words before a people who had already passed judgment on the tragedy, and in a climate which had caused emotions to rise to fever pitch, and hatreds to pass the point of no return.

Such moral courage is rare today, anywhere in the world. In racially torn America, it would pass for Uncle Tomism; among the embattled intelligentsia it would be termed outworn, flabby liberalism; in Ireland it is rejected by Protestant and Catholic, by north and south alike. Yet it is the heart of Christianity and the wisdom of true human statesmanship.

What killed the 13 in Londonderry? The southern Irish have no doubts: It was the British Army in its traditional role of ruling Ireland. The Ulster Protestants have no doubts: It was the terror that sought, with snippings and bombings, to bring all Ireland under the rule of the Catholic majority.

A Limited War, Limited Aims

We are not going to work our way out of the war in Vietnam—or out of the agony it has brought to the homefront—until we learn to talk about it in something less than absolute in an important sense, old-fashioned and irrelevant terms. This is the lesson once again underscored by the response to President Nixon's latest plan for peace—the response which says that to question the President's terms as too rigid amounts to a recommendation for "abject surrender," in the words of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott.

* * *

"Surrender"? To whom? With whom, when you get down to it, are we at war? Is "war" even the word for a struggle in which we have been engaged at various times, and at so many different levels of intensity—financial backer, military adviser, principal combatant; and now, running the reel backward, once again no more than a marginal participant? Wars, as this country has known them, are to be won or lost (in our case, won). But we have not declared war on North Vietnam and the most we ever could have hoped to "win" was prevention of South Vietnam's losing political control of its territory at the hands of a guerrilla insurgency. If the government in Saigon should lose control to the North Vietnamese some other way—by a failure of its own will even after a political settlement, by sheer ratigue on the part of the people, or by greed or corruption or sheer incompetence—would President Nixon nonetheless "become the first President in history to lose a war," as he was putting it to visitors not so very long ago?

The answer, it seems plain to us, is no: at this point. Having expended over 50,000 lives and several billion dollars and 10 years (or 20 if you wish to go back to our beginning efforts in Indochina), it is fair to say that we have done all that we could reasonably do for the South Vietnamese; that we have given them the time and the weapons and the money; and that the rest is up to their own will which nobody else can supply. To go on seeking to furnish what only they can furnish for themselves is to invite with certainty that specter—so abhorrent to the President—of a great nation reduced to the position of a "pitiful, helpless giant" unable to have its way, or make good its word, or bring its power to bear. We could have had our way with North Vietnam—but only at what was long ago judged to be an unacceptable risk of a confrontation with China or the Russians, and a far wider war—invasion, occupation, subjugation, all the absolutes that have

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Irish Crisis

The Bloody Sunday of Londonderry poses in precise terms the problem of a possible internationalization of the crisis in Northern Ireland. The relations between London and Dublin have reached a point of extreme tension. The patient rapprochement, which outlined itself between the two capitals, seems definitively compromised. Today the Dublin government can no longer afford, in the state of extreme irritations of the Irish population, the slightest concession, nor even the slightest gesture of goodwill toward the

theses defended by the Conservative government.

—From *La Libre Belgique* (Brussels).

* * *

War psychosis is a dangerous tiger to ride. The Taoiseach (prime minister) was certainly embarrassed by the embassy incident. He had equally certainly not reckoned with it. Britain is well-used to juggling with the risks of war, to guiding the swings of power politics, to dealing with recalcitrant small nations. This is the first time in 50 years that an Irish government has entered the field.

—From *The Irish Times* (Dublin).

In the International Edition

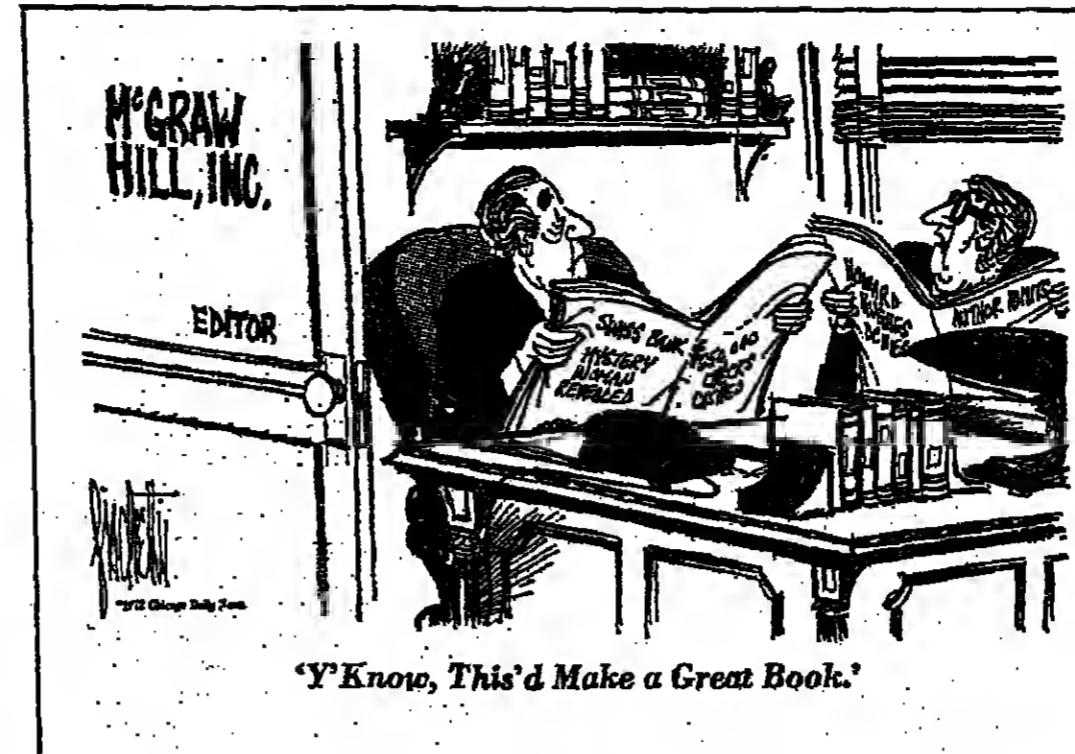
Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1897

PARIS.—M. Pasquelle, the publisher of Emile Zola's novel, has brought an action for infringement of copyright against M. Laporte, a publisher and a seller of second-hand books of the Rue des Saints-Pères. M. Laporte recently published a volume entitled "Zola Against Zola," containing all the most objectionable passages in the Rougon-Macquart series, and which he contended was an argument why their author should not be elected to the Académie Française.

LONDON.—Sir James Craig issued an angry statement here today, indicating a complete breakdown in his negotiations with Mr. Collins over the settlement of the Ulster boundary dispute and other pending matters. He charges had faith against Lloyd George and declares that he will appeal to the entire British cabinet. This appeal has not yet been made and it is understood that Winston Churchill is acting as intermediary between the two parties.



Pistol-Packing Mamas

By C. L. Sulzberger

HERZLIYA, Israel—Jovial Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary-general, calls Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir "Pistol-Packin' Mama" and the term might be applied with equal aptness to her political peer, Indira Gandhi, redoubtable chief of India's government. These two women, at the top of a profession generally dominated by men, have shown obstinate toughness in the world of politics and war.

Nor, despite physical, social and geographical contrasts, are they so far apart. Both are widows with two children. They are ideologically socialists in the democratic and non-Marxist sense. Each has blandly ignored advantages or disadvantages generally attributed to the weaker sex and, without a thought of such conceptions as women's lib, has made her own mark as a resolute leader in times of grave national crisis.

Mrs. Meir was born in Russia to a poor family which emigrated to the United States during her childhood. She was reared in Wisconsin, became a Zionist, and induced her reluctant husband to emigrate to British-administered Palestine. Eventually she was named secretary of the Women's Labor Council of the Jewish Agency and, after Israel's independence, Ambassador to Moscow, foreign minister and premier.

Spartan'

Mrs. Gandhi, daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, belonged to an aristocratic family of Kashmir Brahmins and was educated in Switzerland and at Oxford. Never-

theless, she recalls that her grandfather, Motilal Nehru, "started with very little; it was the kind of story you Americans like. He started poor but he was a very good lawyer and became rich." Moreover he reared his grandchildren "in a most Spartan way. There wasn't even any heating for us young people during the winter."

Mrs. Meir and Mrs. Gandhi both took part in liberation movements that eventually shook off British rule. Mrs. Meir recalls: "We had to worry about our security and the security of our people, the security of everything we built." Mrs. Gandhi says: "My childhood was right in the middle of our freedom struggle."

Like Mrs. Meir, Mrs. Gandhi is large, bulky, with solid, homely face dominated by a firm chin. She is strongly made and once did hard physical work like farming and laundering. Mrs. Gandhi is delicate, fine-bodiced with small bones and exquisite features. Yet, despite contrasting appearances, they share similar views of woman's political role.

The Israeli premier told me recently: "I never felt that I have any advantage by being a woman in carrying out a certain task; nor have I ever felt it as a disadvantage. I have never asked for privileges when I sit in the cabinet—now, or in anything I've done since girlhood. I don't think men adopted positions or opinions concerning me because I was a woman. They treated me as an equal, for good or bad."

"It is foolish for women to go

into public life expecting to be treated differently because they are women. Women should be treated for their ideas and their positions and no sentimentality about it. I expect equal treatment and I get it. Sometimes I don't like it but it is not because I am a woman."

More Stamina

In a similar conversation, Mrs. Gandhi once told me: "Some people say a woman hasn't as much stamina as a man. Of course I can't tell, never having been a man. But I certainly have more stamina than anyone else around here. And men are surely no more polite because I'm a woman."

Like Mrs. Meir, she stated out her own political career, joining the Congress party's working committee in 1965 and becoming party president four years later. But—again like the Israeli premier—she has not allowed public life to eliminate family life. Mrs. Meir (then foreign minister) was with her daughter and grandchildren just before the 1967 war began. The Indian prime minister told me: "I like to see my family when I can. Normally I take meals with them."

It is an interesting coincidence that these two ardent Social Democratic women, unabashedly feminine as distinct from feminist, should have been selected by fate to lead their countries during the first generation of their post-colonial history. It has been a generation marked by violence and requiring special gifts of leadership. Each in her own way has proven astonishingly suited to the task.

Ganging Up on Muskie

By Tom Wicker

MANCHESTER, N.H.—The New Hampshire primary campaign is just now getting started in earnest, but the most persistent theme of conversation in all the candidates' camps is the possibility that Big Ed Muskie of Maine may be in some trouble here—not headed for defeat but not due for a smashing victory in home territory.

The fact is that Muskie, a neighbor from Maine who is about as well known here as in his own state, never had anything to gain from a New Hampshire primary that he has been regarded as sure to win; but he has everything, or at least a lot, to lose if, instead, he should run poorly in his own backyard. But Muskie had no choice but to enter here and take the risk; to have ousted New Hampshire would have been like renouncing his wife's vote.

The problem was pointed up by the recent Boston Globe poll that gave Muskie 65 percent of the Democratic primary vote. Muskie workers here say that has already turned off some money and unity they had been counting on, from people who now feel Muskie does not need their help; and the 65 percent figure also establishes a high level of expectation that the other candidates are eager to keep alive.

Doubts Rise

In fact, few of this state's seasoned primary watchers think Muskie can get anywhere near 65 percent; and in some cases, the off-the-record prediction can be heard that he might not even reach 50 percent. This is primarily a mathematical rather than a political judgment.

In the first place, George McGovern of South Dakota is running an aggressive and well organized campaign, heavy on issues as against Muskie's character-and-neighbor appeal—"Believe Muskie." Against this, some here think Muskie—heavily committed elsewhere—has not scheduled enough time in New Hampshire before the primary on March 7. He has been billed to appear Feb. 12 at a state Democratic function with the other candidates, for instance, but is not now expected to come.

In the second place, the campaign of Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles is taken more seriously here than elsewhere. Yorty is working the populous southwest corner of the state exhaustively, and he has the resounding backing of William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader. What that support can

mean has to be seen to be believed.

The other day, the Unknown Leader displayed a syndicated anti-Muskie article by Holmes Alexander across eight columns above the front page headline; just below, Loeb ran a two-column, signed, front-page editorial attacking Muskie's national defense record—which, Loeb said, "would leave the nation as helpless as a clam on the beach at low tide!" This was followed by a two-column front-page headline: column front-page headline: "Yorty Urges UN Action on Prisoner Treatment" and the text of a long Yorty letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Support for Mills

This is the daily routine and five more weeks of it in the state's largest paper, circulating in its most populous and most Democratic area, is bound to have its effect. Loeb is unofficially credited with being able to deliver about 15 percent of the vote to anyone he backs, and since Yorty is proving an energetic and personable campaigner through the factories and on the sidewalks here, some think 20 percent of the vote is not beyond his and Loeb's reach. Generally speaking, these votes would be more likely to go to Muskie than to McGovern; if Yorty were not running.

What's more, a strong write-in effort for Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas is now taking shape; this week, a half-hour film touring him as a man for all seasons appeared on four television channels here, and more is planned; it is a mass mailing and other efforts—all of which, interestingly enough, appears to be backed by some of this city's Irish political leaders. Even Muskie workers concede that their candidate is at his weakest among the Irish, New Hampshire's second-largest ethnic bloc.

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana is on the ballot, and getting remarkably tolerant treatment from Loeb and the Union-Leader. Some delegates have entered themselves for Edward Kennedy, Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey, which probably means some write-in votes for them. Even some strong Muskie supporters fear all these candidates, non-candidates and semi-candidates could poll a total of 50 percent or even a little more; in that case, Muskie would be left with little he was supposed to own.

George Wallace is now favored to win Florida, the following

Options Running Out

The Irish Time Bomb

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When Queen Victoria named Gladstone prime minister for the first time, he told friends: "My mission is to pacify Ireland." That was in 1868, and there still is no pacification—and no peace between Britain and Ireland. A mystic night may say that there is some special fate befalling these two islands, close neighbors, that need but cannot understand each other.

"There is too much myth in the way," a key British official said this week, "or, perhaps too much history to let reason work." His voice sounded near despair as he discussed the possible alternatives open to Britain now in Ireland.

The Conservative government is undoubtedly in a state of gloom over the situation. As the Irish question again comes to dominate politics and the lives of ministers, it starts to undermine the Tories' hopes for the economy and for the adventure of Britain in Europe.

Irish Time Bomb

Prime Minister Heath has planned all along that the Irish problem could be a time-bomb for him, as it was for Gladstone and so many others. But he has felt limited in his ability to maneuver.

After last Sunday, observers' in both the Republic and Northern Ireland agree, the room for maneuver has narrowed even more. The killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry will have its effect whatever the official inquiry finds about the army's responsibility.

John Graham, the able correspondent of the Financial Times of London, wrote from Ulster this week:

"There is not a Catholic in Derry today who does not believe that the army was the first to shoot and that it simply opened fire indiscriminately. This belief will never be changed, it is part of the history of Derry and has been since Sunday afternoon."

A graphic example of Sunday's effect in politics was given today by Dr. Conner Cruise O'Brien, Labor member of the Irish Parliament.

Last October, Dr. O'Brien spoke up forcefully against Irish forces from Ulster. He said that "mean in practice the massacre of the Catholics of Belfast, and civil war."

Today Dr. O'Brien visited the British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling. He urged Mr. Maudling, among other things, to set a date now for withdrawal of British troops.

Peace Is Remote

Asked why he had changed his mind, Dr. O'Brien said that after last Sunday it was no longer possible to imagine British troops keeping the peace in the north while a political solution was sought.

Dr. O'Brien offered no optimistic alternative formula for keeping the peace. He rarely said, somberly, that British forces were now themselves a cause of unrest and therefore should go.

British ministers, however, reject the idea of troop withdrawal as an amateur, Pontius Pilate gesture. Whatever people say now, they argue, Britain would be condemned for avoiding responsibility if withdrawal were followed by civil war.

And the official view here is

ing to the forthcoming presidential elections. The office of the President must suffer from a very deep malaise when it takes sides in a war in that it will not alienate the leaders of another military power just so that the occupant of that office can smile.

The cuts will affect adversely the good work being performed by these volunteers, most especially in rural areas where some nationals may even refuse to serve.

It is unfortunate for the United States and for the world that Mr. Nixon's No. 1 priority since January, 1969, has been November, 1972, and we can only be more horrified with the prospects of what he might do in his closest office. Dr. Kissinger if re-elected since there will be no 1976 and he will have no audience other than himself for whom he can stop on more cosmetics.

TOM ANDERSON, Park.

Armin Meyer

Your issue of Jan. 27 carried a New York Times dispatch which said in part that "the President and his assistant for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, have long been known to be dissatisfied with the present Ambassador to Japan" Armin H.

K. Y. AKIBRESE Headmaster, Okinawa Anokyo Secondary School, Ashanti, Ghana.

Eye on 2d Term

Upon reading Mr. Restoo's column on "Politics and Strategy" (IHT, Jan. 13), I was relieved to see that someone finally had the courage and blunt candor to reveal and comment on what we had already known as the real motives for the stance of the United States in the India-Pakistan conflict.

President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger evidently refused to view the conflict in terms of itself and could not even place it rationally in a world perspective; but they had to determine the country's course of action based on a new "domino theory" lead-

Meyer, for not having taken a tough stand with the Japanese.

This is "concierge-type" reporting quite unworthy of The New York Times, as well as a canard directed against one of America's most devoted, skillful and energetic professional diplomats, who has ably served as our ambassador in three countries under three Presidents.

Anyone who pretends to the knowledge of Washington knows that the "pros" in the field do only what the "home office" tells them to do. The American ambassador for our present highly complex state of affairs with Japan is a bit like blaming the Western Union messenger for your grandmother's death. He only delivered the message.

The White House quite properly instantly denied the smear. But that didn't "unprint" the allegation. I would hope, however, that The New York Times would deal adequately with such loose reporting and such an injury to a dedicated public servant.

JOHN C. WEINSTEIN U.S. Foreign Service Officer (ret.) Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France

Herald Tribune

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If His Presence Is Needed**Waldheim Is Prepared to Go To Mideast in Peace Attempt**

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he would be prepared to visit the Middle East if necessary to help promote a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

"I am always ready to go to hot spots," Mr. Waldheim said.

The secretary-general told newsmen at a lunch during the current Security Council meeting here that he planned to fly to Rome Saturday to meet UN "Middle East" envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

Mr. Jarring has just completed visits to Senegal and Mauritania to discuss African initiatives for Middle East peace with Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania.

Soviet Chiefs Meet Non-Stop With Sadat

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Soviet leaders today canceled ceremonial social affairs in honor of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat as they could continue uninterrupted negotiations on the prospects for war in the Middle East, Arab diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Mr. Sadat spent almost the entire day in a Kremlin conference room negotiating with Soviet officials including Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko.

They called off a formal luncheon, and later they agreed to cancel plans to attend a performance of the Moscow State Circus.

Particular attention was paid to the dangerous situation in the Middle East caused by the aggression of Israel and the imperialist forces," the official news agency Tass said.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sadat was arguing for more military aid to offset new U.S.-Israel deals. This aid would include the financing of an Egyptian munitions industry, as well as Soviet approval of his revised battle plans. They said the Russians would oppose hard and fast plans for the resumption of war.

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival in Moscow, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in an editorial:

"The experience of recent years shows that the road to a just settlement of the Middle East problem can be only through a comprehensive political settlement."

Mr. Sadat will travel to Yugoslavia for two days tomorrow for an "unofficial friendly visit" at Yugoslav President Tito's invitation, the presidential office in Belgrade said.



Kyiv
BLACK AND WHITE—This is how the Black Sea looked around the Russian port of Odessa during the recent cold wave when temperature fell to -11°F (-24°C).

U.S., Britain Attacked in UN By Russia, China on Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 3 (AP)—China and the Soviet Union joined in attacks tonight on American and British policies in Africa, with China calling the two Western nations the "behind-the-scenes big bosses" in areas ruled by white minorities.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush in a mild reply before the United Nations Security Council, said: "We are accused of wanting peaceful change. To this we plead guilty."

Mr. Bush said he would not join in the name-calling. Britain made no reply.

The exchange followed submission to the council of four Afri-

"collaborators" was continuing and that there was no more fighting.

He claimed that the explosions were "old mines being detonated."

The Bangladeshi Army units were moving in heavy vehicles, mounted with recoilless rifles, artillery and mortars.

Two truckloads of Mukti Bahini—Bangladeshi guerrillas who fought against the Pakistani Army—were sent in to reinforce the regular troops.

Col. Mostafa reported that about 400 weapons had been recovered in graves, mosques and latrines.

He said the search will continue until all the automatic weapons used against his troops Sunday in Mirpur have been recovered.

Lt. Col. Khalid Mochara, of the Bangladesh Army, reported that the search for arms and

fast plans for the resumption of war.

Foreign newsmen were again barred from entering the Mirpur area and were ordered not to go anywhere near there.

The International Red Cross, which attempted to take in medical supplies, was also refused permission to enter.

Mirpur, the home of some 250,000 members of the country's minority Bihari community, was under curfew for the sixth straight day.

Lt. Col. Khalid Mochara, of the Bangladesh Army, reported that the search for arms and

fast plans for the resumption of war.

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival in Moscow, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in an editorial:

"The experience of recent years shows that the road to a just settlement of the Middle East problem can be only through a comprehensive political settle-

ment."

Mr. Sadat will travel to Yugoslavia for two days tomorrow for an "unofficial friendly visit" at Yugoslav President Tito's invitation, the presidential office in Belgrade said.

By French Satirical Weekly**Chaban Accused of Another Irregularity in Filing Taxes**

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, already in political hot water for having paid no income taxes from 1966 to 1968, was accused yesterday of filing returns with a government agent recently arrested in another tax scandal.

The arrested agent is a brother of a former political aide to Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The charges were made by the satirical weekly "Le Canard Enchaîné" which since November has published successive driblets of information—backed up by purported facsimiles of official documents—about the prime minister's tax situation.

Although tax avoidance is an honored tradition in France for all but the salariés who have no easy way of avoiding payment, the cumulative effect of the charges has been damaging to Mr. Chaban-Delmas's political image.

But until the latest revelation, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was blamed more for bad political judgment than for suggestions of any legal offense.

Stable Dividends

The earlier facsimiles showed that the prime minister paid no taxes in the years he served in the tax-free capacity of National Assembly president despite sizable dividends on his investments.

He did so thanks to a complicated, but entirely legal, deduction for "avoir fiscal," a special tax allowance enacted to encourage Frenchmen to buy shares on the stock market.

In 1970, as prime minister, he paid only \$3,300 tax on a \$50,000 salary thanks to legal loopholes not available to many a less rich taxpayer.

But the fresh charges added a new dimension to the affair as "Le Canard Enchaîné" maintained that the prime minister had written to report a tax-deductible stock market loss to Edward Degas, recently arrested on charges of having reduced taxes in return for a sizable kickback.

Mr. Degas is the brother of a man who served on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's staff during the Fourth and Fifth Republics.

Half Denials

"Le Canard Enchaîné," which helped precipitate Mr. Degas's arrest, reproduced the letter in facsimile and said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas normally should not have written to Mr. Degas, who, theoretically, did not handle tax cases in his neighborhood.

Even more embarrassing than the charges themselves has been the series of half denials issued by the prime minister's office and the Finance Ministry. . . . Nor have veiled threats of libel suits emanating from sources close to Mr. Chaban-Delmas helped his cause.

Their hairsplitting phraseology has added to the impression that only the tip of the iceberg was being made public by the government. Despite the scandal, there appeared to be little justification for the generalized press campaign suggesting that President

Georges Pompidou would drop Mr. Chaban-Delmas from office before the 1973 legislative elections.

In 13 years of power, the Gaullists have fallen victim to an increasing volume of scandals involving everything from real estate to oppressive tactics.

Cynics have argued that throwing the prime minister overboard at this stage would only confirm the public's worst suspicions without saving any votes for the government.

Gen. McNarney, 78, Is Dead; Headed U.S. Army in Europe

LA JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI)—Retired Air Force Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, 78, who succeeded Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower as U.S. commander in Europe after World War II, died here Tuesday.

After retirement from the Air Force in 1952, Gen. McNarney became president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. and president of General Dynamics' Convair Division when the firm was merged into General Dynamics in 1958. He retired from Convair in 1968 but remained a consultant to the aircraft manufacturer until his death.

Gen. McNarney was a member of the U.S. Military Academy's famous class of 1915—"The Class of the Stars Fell Upon"—which also produced Eisenhower and Gen. Curtis Bradley.

He was a pioneer in the Army's air arm and commanded obser-



Kyiv
Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Czechs Said To Be Holding Liberal Editor**Two Others From '68 Period Are Released**

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Czechoslovak authorities have arrested Jiri Hochman, who was editor of the strongly progressive writers' journal, Reporter, when it was banned in 1968, underground sources said today.

At the same time the sources reported that two prominent liberals associated with the 1968 reform period under Alexander Dubcek had been released from detention after being arrested last Monday.

They were Karel Koslik, a philosopher and one of the Communist party's leading ideologists during the short-lived Czechoslovak liberalization, and Rudolf Slánsky, son of the former party secretary-general, executed in the Stalinist show trials of the 1930s.

The arrest of Mr. Hochman, a former correspondent in the United States and foreign editor of the party newspaper, Rude Pravo, is the latest in a series of arrests which began late last year and have increased in frequency during the last few weeks.

No Reason Given

There was no word on the reason for Mr. Hochman's arrest, but the wave of detentions is thought to be connected with an underground leaflet circulating here before last November's general elections urging citizens to boycott the polls or spoil their ballots.

Some Czechoslovak sources believe the regime of Gustav Husak is preparing a major political trial of dissident elements, though the elections produced a 94.8 percent poll in favor of official candidates.

Mr. Husak, who took over from Mr. Dubcek in 1969, has repeatedly promised there would be no political trials of reformers.

Iran Sentences 5 to Life Terms

TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—A military tribunal has sentenced five alleged Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment, it was announced here last night.

They were the fifth of a group of 23 persons who appeared before the tribunal charged with anti-state activities, bank robbery, murder, illegal arms possession, sabotage and resisting arrest.

Of the 23, six were sentenced to death, nine to life imprisonment and the remainder to prison terms ranging from 3 to 15 years. Some are alleged to have attempted to kidnap Prince Shahram, the Shah's nephew, and Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. ambassador here.

Jessie Royce Landis

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 3 (NYT)—Jessie Royce Landis, 67, the actress, died here yesterday.

An international star, she appeared over the years on the New York and London stage and in other capitals throughout the world. She also appeared in many films and on television and even found time to write her autobiography "You Won't Be Sorry" in 1954.

The officials said the agreement is to lay down procedures for road, rail and water traffic between the two German states on the basis of reciprocity and non-discrimination. One unresolved point is whether air traffic should be included in the agreement, the officials said.

Brandt Going to London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Britain for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath on April 20 and 21, it was officially announced today.

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MOVIES IN PARIS: Director Robert Bresson at His Best

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. Feb. 3 (IHT).—Robert Bresson makes absolutely no concessions to mob whims. His films suggest that they have been shot in an ivory tower. In the profession he has a formidable reputation and his younger French colleagues look on him as their master.

To some of us, his work has often seemed paralyzingly pretentious and theatrically dehydrated, but one is forced to respect his defiant independence and his uncompromising personal vision. His latest film, "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" (at the France-Elysées, the Vendôme and the Saint-Germain Huchette), is one of his best, disclosing all of his virtues and few of his faults.

It is literary, but in the finest sense. There is the precision and observation of Maupassant in the tale of a couple who meet in the dust of a Parisian sun-

Isabelle Weingarten in Robert Bresson's "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur."



mer evening. A poor painter disdains a young girl, disconsolate over an unhappy romance, from leaping into the Seine. An account—in depth—of the lives of these two and their relation-

Bresson is a painter and

ship comprises the rest. There are some drowsy moments, but not many, and the intelligent script and its careful treatment are intriguing.

Bresson is a painter and

"Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" reveals the artist's keen eye in pictorial beauty, use of color, telling details and striking composition. The film is filled with memorable images: the spotlights of the *bûcheurs-mouschés* as they play on the dark river, the twilight streets of summertime with the bridge lamps glowing a curious cobalt blue, the face of a *garde républicain* in full regalia at a gala movie premiere, blinking distractingly when the flashbulbs explode about him. Isabelle Weingarten as the yearning heroine and Guillaume des Forts as her rescuer, a youth in love with love, suggest with a remarkable sensitivity the vulnerability of the pair facing the initial shock of adulthood, but the lion's share of the laurels belongs to Bresson.

Beginner directors are inclined to become fascinated by the mere technique of the screen as Clint Eastwood's "Play Misty for Me" and Roman Gary's "Kill" demonstrate. Jacques Brel, making his directorial debut with "Franz" (at the George V, the Marivaux, the Publicis, Saint-Germain and the Paramount Elysées), has obviously been too preoccupied with what his motion picture will look like. It looks very handsome—thanks to Alain LeVant—with scenes on the windy beaches of Belgium and a fantastic dream sequence. But Brel should have concentrated more on his script. His scenario unfolds sluggishly and uncertainly, crippling the dramatic drive.

The setting is a resort pension on the Channel coast where semi-invalids come to take the bracing salt breezes. Its story revolves about an introspective, middle-aged, never-well who has been transformed into a pathological liar by his barren existence. He courts another deceptive guest, an icy, married woman of like years whom he believes to be single. Their mutual treachery leads to tragedy.

Brel, a good actor, plays the timid imposter with fine feeling

Schumann Manuscript Discovered in Berlin

BERLIN. Feb. 3 (UPI).—An orchestra director rummaging through his grandfather's library has discovered part of an unknown manuscript by 19th-century composer Robert Schumann.

Marc Andreu, symphony director for Radio Svizzero-Italiano, said that the manuscript consisted only of two sentences. His grandfather, Volkmar Andreu, was director of the Tonhalle Orchestra in Zurich for many years.

"Confession d'un Commissaire de Police au Procureur de la République" (at the Saint-Germain Studio) solemnly imparts the familiar news that politicians and policemen would stop at nothing. This heavy Italian import postures as a grave social document, but is reminiscent of some Warner Brothers offerings of old in which Edward G. Robinson as the underworld boss and Edward Arnold as the clean-government mayor wagged their fingers at each other in a repertory of close-ups.

The chef, Pierre Gaudin, has

24 years of experience in this restaurant alone. Although he comes from Saint-Nazaire, a wine-less part of Brittany, and that is not particularly known

Irving Marder

Tyranny of the Noisy Majority

PARIS (IHT).—If France had a Silent Majority there wouldn't be any problem. What it has instead is a Silent Minority that is beginning to use its reserves of quiet desperation nearly exhausted to make threatening noise. Or at least gestures.

The result is the latest in a long series of anti-noise campaigns centered in Paris. Its spearhead and symbol is known as M. Silence.

This has always, apparently, been a clamorous city. The decibel count, though, has risen steeply in recent years. The best-known sufferer of an earlier era was, admittedly, an extreme case: Proust, from the turn of the century until his death in 1922, asthmatic, allergic, hypersensitive to noise and almost everything else, writing through the night in his cork-lined room. During the day he slept fitfully, but this was before the advent of the pneumatic drill.

A couple I know, who are also night-workers, obliged to sleep until late in the day, are convinced that they are being persecuted by pneumatic drills. No sooner have they fled from the neighborhood of a construction site to a new flat and settled down after a hard night, than the driller begins to rip open the street outside their bedroom window.

Le Monde, in its quiet way (modulated prose, no shrieking headlines) has entered the front rank of the present campaign. In a recent Page 1 article, the first of a series, it pointed out that M. Silence, alias Yves Martin, an aide of the minister in charge of protecting the environment, already has an "arsenal" at his disposal. This consists of a stack of legislation and regulations aimed at "the principal producers of noise"—factories, automotive vehicles and aircraft. The problem, as Le Monde says, is not a lack of regulations but a lack of enforcement.

An average of 60 letters a day, according to Le Monde, are received by the Paris bureau that handles such matters. Letter after letter complains about church bells, an elevator, a factory's machines, a television set's volume, a washing machine... a nightclub, somebody's piano lessons..."

Le Monde adds that decibels are not the sole

measurement of the noise nuisance. A Health Ministry brochure issued in November noted that such factors as frequency, duration and pitch must also be considered.

The paper observed too that, while statistics are readily available on the incidence of alcoholism, heart ailments and cancer, there are no figures involving nervous disorders in which noise may have been a factor.

There is no doubt that M. Silence—who, according to Le Monde, might just as well be called "M. Miracle"—has taken on a man-sized job. One aspect of the problem that seems to defy solution is that of automobile horns. It is a breach of the law in Paris to toot your horn without good reason, yet it happens all the time whenever a well-traveled street is blocked for more than a few seconds.

Another matter M. Silence might look into is the nuisance created by the Guardians of the Peace themselves. Is it really necessary for police cars to do official business to roar around the city with the siren blaring continuously? One blare every 100 yards or so might serve the same purpose.

There is one other part of the problem that is probably beyond solution by M. Silence or by anybody else, because it involves national character. The French are a volatile race. Reliable studies have shown that six Frenchmen chatting at a bar make substantially more noise than nine Germans, 12.5 Englishmen, or 17 Poles. (These figures are likely to rise, but roughly in the same ratio, as the evening progresses.)

Le Monde says that M. Silence envisions his task as one of setting up a kind of "Ministry of War Against Noise." He and his troops of the anti-noise brigades will not simply go around making noise like a Schweppes ad. They are expected, for example, to start enforcing the laws that make it a criminal offense to situate airports, highways or industrial plants in residential areas. As for their other plans, for the moment they are keeping quiet about them.

The ministry's hope, however, is that everyone—not only those in the front lines of the battle against noise—will do his bit. (This piece was, of course, written on a noiseless typewriter.)

Dining Out in Paris: A Misleading Menu

By Jon Winroth

DARLÉS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The menu outside Chez Pierre in the 8th Arrondissement might

make you think it was just another *restaurant de quartier* not particularly good and probably not bad. You would be wrong.

The 20-franc (\$4) fixed-price

menu, including wine and service, should be enough to reassure you that you can't go far wrong in either case. But take a glance at the wine list. It includes some unusual wines and every one of the five great Bordeaux (Château Lafite-Rothschild, Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion and Yquem) in several vintages, and at amazingly low prices.

The chef, Pierre Gaudin, has

24 years of experience in this restaurant alone. Although he comes from Saint-Nazaire, a wine-less part of Brittany, and that is not particularly known

for its cuisine, he looks and cooks like a typical French chef.

He does not go in for fancy dishes. Instead, he favors well-prepared, honest food made from good ingredients. For example: the hearty chef's pâté and the excellent snails. A bottle of dry white Gaillac, a pleasant light wine at 6.50 francs, goes perfectly with the latter.

There are plenty of meats to choose from as well as a very good sautéed chicken, veal birds (*poussin*) and the like. If you are not up to a great Bordeaux or Burgundy to go with these dishes, try the simple Chantefleur at 9.50 francs.

This is Mr. Gaudin's answer to the Beaujolais problem. He is disgusted with the outrageous prices of Beaujolais and found this declassified Gevrey-Chambertin (because legal production limits were surpassed) to take its place—it more than makes up for the lack, especially in fullness and character.

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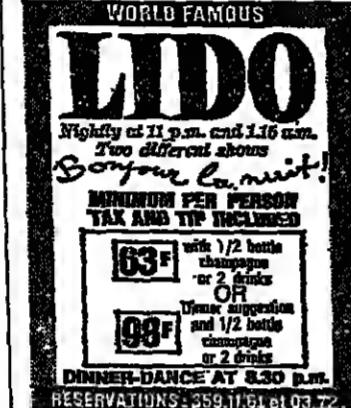
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Page 7

Dollar Rises As Gold Falls In Europe

Japan Sees Progress On Soviet Oil Project

Traders Seen Profiting On 'Unrealistic' Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Pressure on the dollar-eased today on international exchange markets and the price of gold declined.

In both cases, professional traders were reported back in the market taking their profits. They were reportedly buying dollars at what they felt were unrealistically cheap rates and selling gold at unrealistically high prices.

In their view, the central rates for the dollar established in the Dec. 18 monetary realignment were the maximum. Washington could get from its allies and in the long run will probably mean an undervalued dollar. Thus, with the dollar below the new central rates in many markets, the dollar looked like a good buy.

The West German Bundesbank was reported buying dollars in the morning—estimated at \$30 million to \$30 million—when the dollar fell to 3.1835 deutsche marks from yesterday's close of 3.186. But by the afternoon, buyers were back in the market and the dollar closed at 3.1912 DM.

The drop in the gold price from its post-war peak of over \$80 an ounce set yesterday was seen as an important psychological boost to the money markets. The price of gold in London was down \$1.25 an ounce at \$48, and in Zurich was down about \$1.45 at a quote of \$47.80, hit \$48.20 asked.

Statements in Washington late yesterday that the government would move quickly to submit legislation raising the official price of gold \$3 an ounce to \$30 failed to quiet the market.

In addition, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said today that if the administration delayed in submitting the bill, he would explore the possibility of Congress taking the initiative and acting on its own to raise the gold price.

The delay in submitting the bill is credited with lending credibility to exaggerated rumors that either Congress will never accept a devaluation or that it will put the price up to \$100 an ounce.

In the view of professional traders, the markets will remain nervous until the gold bill is enacted and work begins on the promised long-term reform of the monetary system including some form of convertibility for the dollars foreign central banks hold.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 2 '72	Today	Yesterd.
U.S. per \$1... 2.50/225	2.60/255	
Deutsche Franc... 42.81-82	43.75-80	
Deutsche mark... 3.1911	3.1860	
Free Fr. Fr. ... 5.075-080	5.06-07	
Guilder... 3.1755	3.1775	
Li. ... 585.50	586.0	
Swiss franc... 2.85/86	2.84/85-86	
Yen... 309.40	309.30	

Monetary Reserves Increase in Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net central monetary reserves rose almost 100 million deutsche marks to 413 billion DM in the week ended Jan. 31, the Bundesbank reported.

Net central monetary reserves are the balance of overall reserves against certain unspecified foreign investments in the weekly balance sheet's liability side.

Overall reserves rose 137.45 million DM to \$41.8 billion, the Bundesbank said. It ascribed this largely to a rise in immediately convertible foreign exchange holdings of \$8.18 million DM to \$8.3 billion DM.

Gold holdings remained unchanged at 14.68 billion DM.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. to Probe Glaxo Bid Battle

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Government and industry officials here are cautiously optimistic that progress will be made this month toward the realization of a long-pending proposal to supply large quantities of Siberian crude oil to Japan.

The Russians are expected to use the funds to purchase steel pipe, pumps and related machinery from the Japanese. These purchases are greatly needed by the country's recession-hit steel and capital equipment industries.

It remains to be decided who would be responsible for engineering the project. It is also unclear which country would supply construction teams.

Trade Points

Several things worry the Japanese. The Russians have never permitted the team to send survey teams to the Ob river oil fields, to the existing pipeline or to the areas through which the new pipeline would pass. Even now, with relations between the two countries warming, the Russians have not shown any definite indications of relaxing this prohibition.

Another trouble point is the fact that talks have never progressed to the point of discussing a price for the oil.

In addition, it remains to be seen what sort of assurances the Russians will be able to provide concerning their ability to receive 50 million tons of oil per year over a period of 20 years or longer.

Some Japanese are even concerned about the political implications of the pipeline route, skirting the length of the Soviet-Manchurian border. It promises to be an important source of fuel for Soviet Army units deployed to counter a possible Chinese threat. And if a border conflict occurs and the pipeline is severed in the fighting, Japan could lose one-sixth of its total supplies at one stroke.

Despite all the complications and the disappointing history of other Soviet-Japanese efforts to agree on joint development of Soviet Asia, an air of optimism currently prevails on the pipeline.

Compared with several other proposals in the past, this pipeline seems more realistic and seems to be making more measurable progress," Mr. Yamashita said.

Government hesitation is caused partly by the amount of money and risk involved. But in addition the question of bank credits

Oil Output Drops, Sales Blocked

Libya's Problems Rise After BP Seizure

TRIPOLI, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Libya's sudden nationalization of British oil interests in December is producing more problems than profits for the legal Arab government.

The very waxy crude oil in the seized British Petroleum field at Sufra must be kept flowing continuously through a 320-mile pipeline to storage tanks in Tobruk. "If it ever stops," a U.S. oil expert says, "it would solidify and present Libya with the world's longest candle."

To maintain the flow, Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government brought in foreign technicians and drafted qualified Libyans from U.S. oil companies in Tripoli. Despite these hasty measures, production has dropped from over 400,000 barrels a day to about 315,000.

More embarrassing to Libyan pride, the government has not been able to market a drop of the oil. Potential customers both in the West and in Eastern Europe—have refrained from making any commitments in the face of BP's threatened legal action to claim damages from anyone handing oil from the concession.

No Monetary Crisis

Libya, with reserves of more than \$2.5 billion deposited in European and U.S. banks, will not face any monetary crisis in the near future. But major foreign investment in several petrochemical and other ventures has been jeopardized.

Concorde Price Said to Soar

The British government has decided to reverse its earlier policy and defer the Beecham Group and Boots takeover battle for Glaxo Group to the Monopolies Commission. When Beecham first announced its offer for Glaxo the move was not challenged by the government. Boots later announced a bid agreed to by Glaxo, which the companies did not believe would be referred to the commission. The government says that arrangements are being made for proposals to be made "in abeyance" during the period of the investigation. The commission is required to make its report within the next five months.

European Aero-Engine Talks

Rolls-Royce, the British firm that was nationalized after collapsing a year ago, is trying to organize a joint-venture with four European companies to make aircraft engines. U.S. firms may be offered a place in the consortium later, industry sources say. The proposed European group's first major project, a superquiet jet engine, would involve at least \$250 million. Exploratory talks in Munich next week are to be attended by officials of Rolls, Italy's Fiat, France's SNECMA, West Germany's Motor Turbo Union and Sweden's Flygmotor.

FTC Sets Cable TV Regulations

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission has announced its final approval of rules governing the growth of the potentially huge cable television industry. The new regulations, which will be effective March 31, will permit cable TV stations to import into large city markets at least two distant signals. Cable TV stations will be required to provide channels for community uses such as facsimile delivery of newspapers, meter reading and educational programs.

SEC Unveils Stock Market Reform Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (CNNT).—The Securities & Exchange Commission proposed yesterday a number of basic changes in the way stocks are traded, most of them aimed at bringing to investors the benefits of greater competition among different parts of the securities business.

The long-awaited policy statement on the future structure of the stock market noted that it was not necessarily promising any reduction in the cost of buying and selling stocks. But it said, its policies were aimed at giving investors a better deal in a number of ways, among them, providing greater assurance that stockbrokers will be putting the customers' interests ahead of their own.

For the individual investor, the most visible result of the plan will be the creation of a unified stock tape, which will report every purchase and sale of any stock that is listed on a stock exchange, regardless of where the trade was made. At present, stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange may be traded on a half-dozen regional exchanges or no exchange at all and the ordinary investor has no way of finding out whether he could have gotten a better price somewhere else.

The SEC said it hoped that substantial progress would be made toward creation of an all-encompassing stock tape for listed stocks by the end of the year. In the meantime, beginning at most at once, it plans to order the collection and publication of information on all such stock trades on a once-a-day basis.

Other major recommendations would:

- Reduce from \$600,000 to \$300,000 the level beyond which price-fixing of commissions on

stock transactions would be prohibited.

• Prohibit mutual funds managers from directing stock transactions of the fund to brokers as additional compensation for selling fund shares.

• Wipe out rules that prohibit exchange members from doing business with non-members except in limited circumstances.

• Permit continued operation of the "third market"—and that is, over-the-counter trading of stock listed on exchanges—but imposing new regulations and reporting requirements on third-market brokers.

Among the dozen or more major policy conclusions that the SEC reached, only a few are ready for immediate implementation. Only a few of the rest would require legislation.

The delay will come, in the majority of cases, because specific details need to be worked out. To handle these details, the SEC announced its intention of appointing three separate working committees, largely drawn from the industry itself but also including members of the SEC staff.

The exchange's price would be made toward creation of an all-encompassing stock tape for listed stocks by the end of the year.

Worldwide factory sales of GM cars and trucks in 1971 reached a record high of 7,779,000 units, up 47 percent from 1970 and up 9 percent from 7,160,000 units sold in 1969.

AT & T's chairman, H. L. Romnes, expressed satisfaction at the Bell System profit level—unchanged for two years. "This accomplishment in the face of adverse circumstances augurs well for a resumption of earnings growth as the economy gathers momentum and inflation slows," he asserted.

GM, ATT Report Mixed Results for '71

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—Two corporate giants—General Motors and American Telephone & Telegraph—today reported mixed results in their annual earnings statements for 1971.

GM said profits rose sharply while sales hit a new record high of \$28.3 billion. Annual profits of \$1.9 billion or \$6.72 a share were the second highest in GM history. The record was set in 1965, when GM earned \$2.13 billion, or \$7.41 a share, on sales of \$20.7 billion.

ATT reported a sales gain of 9.2 percent to \$18.5 billion, although profits remained flat at \$2.2 billion, or \$5.90 a share, the

same performance reported in 1970.

GM's profit margin (profits as a percentage of sales) was only 6.5 percent in 1971, officials said, compared to 7 percent in 1968 and 7.6 percent in 1969. Labor, materials and product improvements (some required by law) were cited as the major factors that caused rising expenses.

The 1971 sales record also reflected in part, the officers said, an expected rebound and restocking of dealer inventories following the United Auto Workers 67-day strike against GM late in 1970. Because of the strike, GM's profits in 1970 were reduced.

ATT's profit margin was 6.2 percent, up from 5.7 percent in 1970. The company's 1971 sales were up 10.2 percent from 1970.

Both companies' earnings were up from 1970, but GM's increase was larger.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1971-72- Stocks and	Sls.	Net	
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se		
14% 8% AberdeenMf .40	18 12% 13 12% 12%+ 1%		
6 2% Aberdeen Pet	11 3% 3% 3% 3%+ 1%		
4% 2% Acme Haml	13 3% 3% 3% 3%+ 1%		
16% 16% Acme Prec.	5 2% 2% 2% 2%+ 1%		
13% 13% Action Ind	128 27% 28% 27 28+ 1%		
9% 3% Adams Russ	7 7% 7% 7% 7%+ 1%		
8% 8% Admiral Int'l	22 14% 15 14% 15+ 1%		
12% 3% ALE Plast P	9 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
7% 1% Aerodex Inc	7 4% 4% 4 4+ 1%		
16% 8% Aero Fls	20 15% 16 15% 15%+ 1%		
27% 17% Aerojet Sta	37 23% 25% 25 25%+ 1%		
14 8% Aerocraft Inc	46 7% 7% 7% 7%+ 1%		
8% 3% Aerosol	29 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
8% 3% Aerovox Cp	45 6% 6% 6% 6%+ 1%		
15 4% Affil Cap	52 21% 11% 11 11%+ 1%		
18 7% Affil Cap w/	1 6% 6% 6% 6%+ 1%		
12% 9% Affil Hosp	37 12% 12% 12% 12%+ 1%		
9% 4% AIC Phot	25 2% 2% 2% 2%+ 1%		
6% 2% Alken Ind	15 17% 17% 17% 16%+ 1%		
19% 3% Airborne Frl	15 15% 15% 15% 15%+ 1%		
12% 5% Alipax Elec	9 9% 9% 9% 9%+ 1%		
37% 11% Alirkw B	131 37% 37% 36% 36%+ 1%		
27% 15% AlexMag .40	1 20% 20% 20% 20%+ 1%		
45 5% Alip Mag p/20	225 61% 61% 61% 61%+ 1%		
32% 20% AlarWood .80	3 21% 21% 21% 21%+ 1%		
8% 4% Alaska Airl	90 7% 7% 7% 7%+ 1%		
14 5% Alba Welden	42 6% 6% 6% 6%+ 1%		
9% 3% Aldon Ind	1 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
29% 17% AlfinMig .20s	30 26% 26% 26 26%+ 1%		
5% 4% All Amer Ind	10 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
18% 6% Allegy Airl	64 16% 16% 16% 16%+ 1%		
72 4% AllegyAirl wt	33 11% 11% 10% 10%+ 1%		
24% 6% Allien T	1,055 46 27% 27% 26% 26%+ 1%		
5% 2% Alliped Art	387 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
12% 7% Allied Contrl	4 9% 9% 9% 9%+ 1%		
37% 6% Aliph Art	87 4% 4% 4% 4%+ 1%		
12% 7% Aliph Th I, 1.10	11 31% 32% 31% 31%+ 1%		
7% 4% Alpha Ind	128 4% 4% 4% 4%+ 1%		
7% 3% AlatMifl Cp	28 6% 6% 6% 6%+ 1%		
18% 12% Alfer Inds	50 18% 18% 17% 17%+ 1%		
15% 9% AlimSpec	44 5% 11% 11% 11%+ 1%		
26% 8% Amco Ind	87 14% 14% 14% 14%+ 1%		
21% 13% Am HesMifl wt	118 20 20 19% 19%+ 1%		
20 5% Am Agronm	49 11% 11% 11% 11%+ 1%		
11% 5% Am AviVnd	20 16% 16% 16% 16%+ 1%		
12% 7% Am Blift	30 23 11% 11% 11%+ 1%		
8% 2% AmBook Strs	30 3% 3% 3% 3%+ 1%		
21% 1% AmCent Mifl	58 32 25% 26% 25% 25%+ 1%		
4% 4% AmCmfg wt	38 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
32 2% AmFitch	172 27% 27% 25% 27%+ 1%		
71 3% AmFitch	48 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
4 3% Am Infl Pict	1 5% 5% 5% 5%+ 1%		
3% 4% AmIsrael 23	23 4% 4% 4% 4%+ 1%		
9 9% AmMazeA	80 16 16% 15% 15%+ 1%		
16% 9% AmZeB	33 15% 15% 15% 15%+ 1%		
14% 14% AmMolhans	22 29 29% 29% 29%+ 1%		
25% 20% AmPent 1, 10g	21 23% 23% 23% 23%+ 1%		
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12% 7% AmRifTr 20e	53 9% 9% 10 10%+ 1%		
2% 2% AmRifTr w/	107 2% 2% 2% 2%+ 1%		
18 1% AmRecreat Gr	129 29% 32 29% 29%+ 1%		
14% 8% ASafeEd	27 35 11% 11% 10%+ 1%		
9% 4% Am Tech Ind	49 7% 7% 7% 7%+ 1%		
17% 16% AmesDep Str	48 31% 31% 31% 31%+ 1%		
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6% 2% Andrea Red	7 4% 4% 4% 4%+ 1%		
21% 21% Angelica 18	18 29% 29% 28% 28%+ 1%		
15% 8% Ansol Co	48 15 11% 11% 11%+ 1%		
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-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
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100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
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100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
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High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
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-1971-72- Stocks and			
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-1971-72- Stocks and			
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High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
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100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	
-1971-72- Stocks and			
High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls.	Net	
100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	100s, First, High Low Last, Chg/Se	

These Securities are not being offered to the public.

NEW ISSUE

February 1, 1972

U.S. \$21,500,000

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.

(A Financial Agency of the United Mexican States)

The private placement of these securities has been negotiated by Hubbard, Westervelt & Mottelay, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of

ICRC, Inc.
International

Being a partnership of Norwegian shipping companies

US \$28,000,000
Secured Tanker Construction Loan

arranged by
Continental Bank

**Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse**

and provided by

**Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank of Montreal
Bankers Trust Company
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
Seattle First National Bank**

January 1972

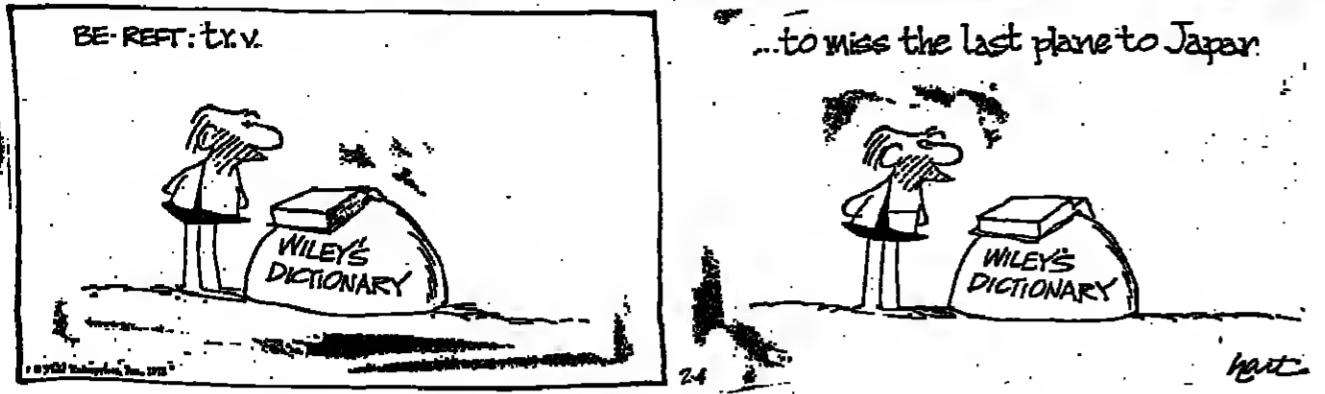
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ADDIS ABABA HILTON ONLY LUXURY HOTEL IN ETHIOPIA. MADAGASCAR HILTON FIRST LUXURY HOTEL IN MALAGASY REPUBLIC.
Nairobi Hilton Finest in Kenya. Hilton Carlton Centurion in South Africa.

NAIROBI HILTON FINEST IN KENYA. NILE HILTON 20TH-CENTURY LUXURY IN SIGHT OF THE PYRAMIDS.
AND THERE ARE 50 OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56

PEANUTS



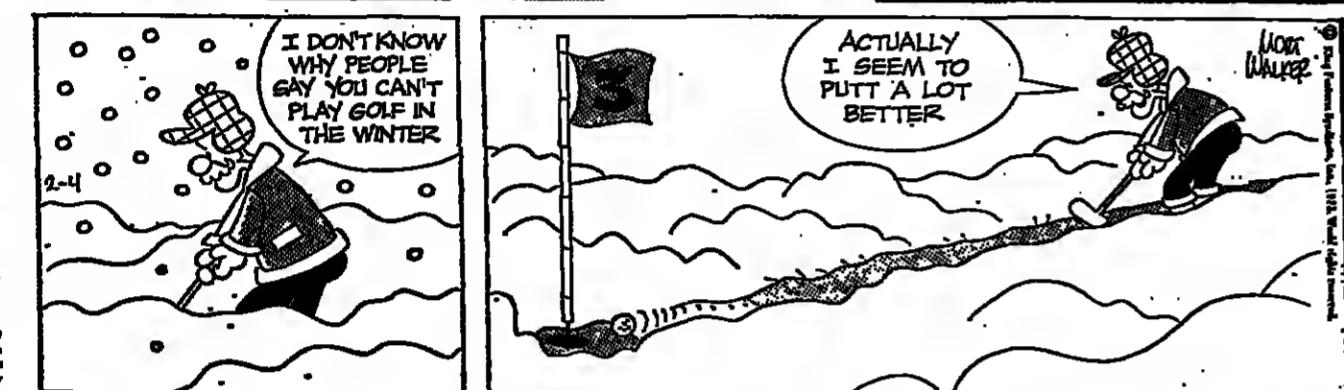
B.C.



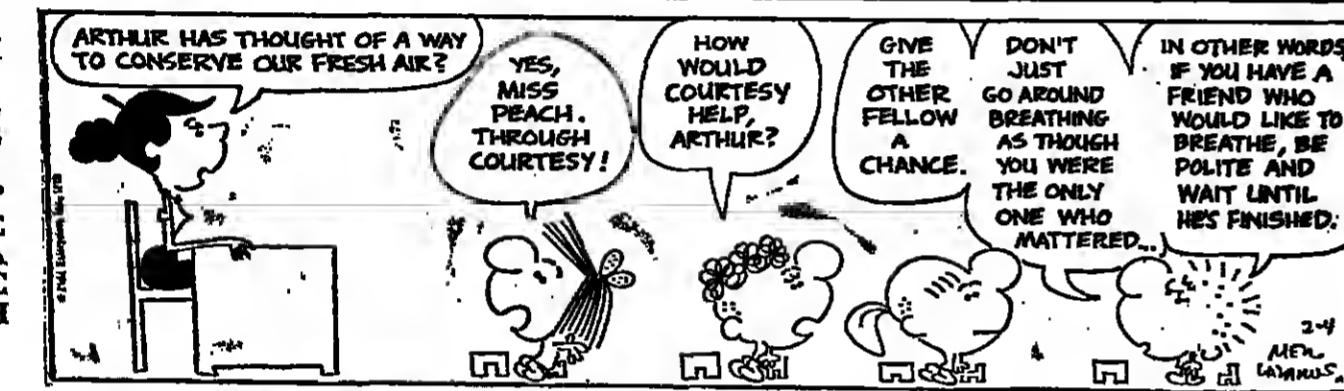
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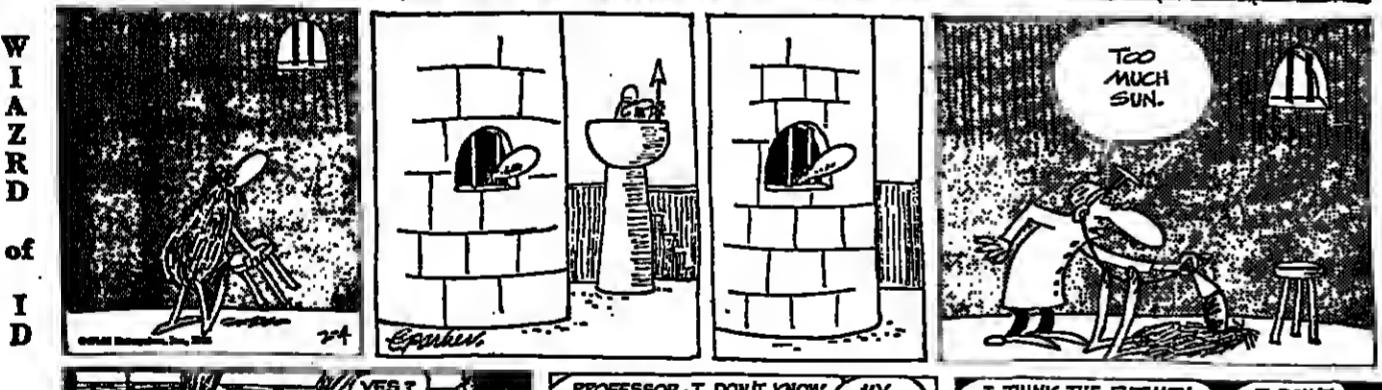
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M.D.



R.I.P.K.I.R.B.Y



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1972

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first major victory recorded in international competition by players from behind the Iron Curtain was scored last weekend in London when two Polish experts, Lukasz Lebioda and Andrew Wilkox, won the Sunday Times Invitation Pairs Championship ahead of 15 pairs from eight other countries.

Going into the final round Giorgio Belladonna and Renato Mondolfo of Italy were in the lead and a victory for their Precision methods seemed likely. But they had to play their nearest rivals, the Poles, who won the crucial match 7 1/2 to 1 1/2.

The Poles were able to punish the Italians on the diagramed deal from that match when Mondolfo made a borderline opening bid of one diamond with the North hand. Lebioda contributed a take-out double as East, and Wilkox made an inspired penalty pass as West, in spite of the fact that his diamonds did not meet the prescribed quality standards.

South was in dummy and played a diamond to his jack. West took his diamond ace and led a heart. This was ducked to East, who then led a third trump. He played his fourth and final trump when a diamond trick was surrendered to his king.

South made a spade trick by leading a spade to the king, but his only remaining tricks consisted of the heart ace and the diamond queen in dummy. The result was down two and a score of 500 to East-West, compared with a datum score determined by averaging the middle six of eight results, was worth 9 international match points to the Polish defenders.

South made a spade trick by leading a spade to the king, but his only remaining tricks consisted of the heart ace and the diamond queen in dummy. The result was down two and a score of 500 to East-West, compared with a datum score determined by averaging the middle six of eight results, was worth 9 international match points to the Polish defenders.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	10	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
1	Pass	1 N.T.	Dbl.
2	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	A	M	P	S	O	A	P	S	S	E	A	T
K	9	6	3	0	1	0	7	4	5	6	5	1
V	0	7	4	5	6	5	1	8	9	0	9	2
Q	9	4	2	3	4	3	0	5	6	7	6	3

Another assured professional is Oliver Bleeck, whose "THE PROCANE CHRONICLE" (Monrow, \$4.95) relates the adventures of Ahner Procane, one of the world's great thieves, and his go-between, Phillip St. Tred. There is a cute idea here: a master crook with so great a sense of history and his own importance that he keeps a diary. Those diaries are stolen, and the thief is followed by murder. The idea is offbeat, but it works. Certainly "The Propane Chronicle" is not nearly as forced as Bleeck's

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Calendar

By now the Chandler-derived private-eye novel is as solidified in its form as a cowboy movie or an Egyptian mummy. The writing is lean, crisp, cynical. The conventions include a hero who is tough and ruthless, yet honest and sensitive. He lives in squalid surroundings. A good deal of his time is spent in self-pity. He works for \$50 a day and expenses. Vast sums are often in his grasp, but he quixotically passes them on.

Which brings us to "DEAD-DEADLY" by Keith Laumer (Doubleday, \$4.95), a novelist already admired for his science-fiction. Often the book seems a parody of Chandler, to whom, incidentally, it is dedicated ("I looked at my face in the mirror. It looked back at me. The years had left a lot of tracks on it. I yawned, giving myself a good view of my ripples.") Are there still those to whom this Weltzimmers means something?

In fairness to Laumer, he can also come up with well-turned phrases ("He . . . made sounds like a bagpipe undergoing repairs.") He gave me a look as flat and hard and colorless as a sidewalk." His plotting is complicated without being incomprehensible. "Deadfall" has to do with an ex-racketeer hiring the private eye to find his long-lost adopted daughter. Needless to say, all kinds of violent things happen. If Laumer will get rid of those stylistic derivations, his Joe Shaw can develop into a believable addition to the field.

Richard Martin Stern's "Murder in the Walls," a fine, taut book, introduced a part Apache, part Spanish-American hero, Lt. Johnny Ortiz of the Santa Cristo (for which read Santa Fe) police. Now comes the second in the series, "YOU DON'T NEED AN ENEMY" (Schulman, \$4.95), and this, too, is excellent, though perhaps without the tension that made the first book so memorable. Much the same cast is present, as Ortiz deals with the murder of a rich widow and an assault on his girl friend. As in "Murder in the Walls," we have the New Mexican desert, the outdoors feeling of hunting and hunting, and an exceptionally smooth tempo.

Another assured professional is Oliver Bleeck, whose "THE PROCANE CHRONICLE" (Monrow, \$4.95) relates the adventures of Ahner Procane, one of the world's great thieves, and his go-between, Phillip St. Tred. There is a cute idea here: a master crook with so great a sense of history and his own importance that he keeps a diary. Those diaries are stolen, and the thief is followed by murder. The idea is offbeat, but it works. Certainly "The Propane Chronicle" is not nearly as forced as Bleeck's

previous "Protocol for a Kidnapping." It should find ready acceptance among readers who like sophistication amid the wester.

Richard Lockridge is one of the most admired names in American mystery fiction—but even so, skillful a practitioner can miss. His latest, "DEATH IN A SUNNY PLACE" (Hippocrene, \$3.50), is an example of formula writing without much vitality. In this one, Lockridge abandons New York and Inspector Merton Heinrich for strange goings-on in a private club on a North Carolina mountain, and a young heroine caught up in their midst. The author's approach is urbane, there is a touch of romance, but the story is limp and predictable. Men, too, can write lady prose.

Lillian O'Donnell's "THE PHONE CALLS" (Putnam's, \$4.95) deals with one of those perverts who makes anonymous calls to women. His trackers are a New York police sergeant and a female cop. The writing is competent, though there is a final confrontation that has all the suspense of the multiplication table. Background and routines, however, are authentic, and "The Phone Calls" is a good average work of its kind.

Mr. Calendar reviews thrillers for *The New York Times*.

Best Sellers	
The New York Times	
1 The Winds of War, von Weizsaecker	Laurel
2 Wheal, Hayley	Week
3 Day of the Jackal, Forsyth	1
4 Heat Radiation Update, MacInnes	2
5 Message from Moscow, MacInnes	3
6 The Exorcist, Blatty	4
7 The Betsy, Robbins	5
8 Nonsense, Christie	6
9 Bear Island, MacLean	7
GENERAL	
1 Senator and Franklin, Leah	1
2 Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin	2
3 Harry's Heart's Wounds, Ortiz	3
4 Jesus, Von Drehle	4
5 Honor Thy Father, Talcott	5
6 The Defense Never Rests, Bailey with Aronson	6
7 The Last Chance Catalog, Portnoy Institute	7
8 Brian Piccolo: A Short Season, Morris	8
9 Wonderful, Wunder	9
10 Beyond Freedom and Democracy, Skinner	10

(These statistics are for the week ended Jan. 30.)

DENNIS THE MENACE



HENRY IS RIDICULOUS TO CALL ME EVERY TIME YOU HEAR SIRENS! YOU'VE JUST GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR NERVES!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRUIL
PAVMS
VALERM
HIPLAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday: Jumbles: IRONY SAUTE PEPSIN FARINA

Answer: Goss off to report trouble — A SIREN

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS														
1	Cocnut meat	11	Learning that there's no Santa Claus											
4	Acidity	12	Image											
6	Onion feature	13	Some greenbacks											
8	Kind of hand	14	Hoax											
10	Work on a magazine	15	Arabian V.I.P.											
11	Shoe and bitter	24	Mr. in, Bonn											
12	Streets and biter	25	Palm starch											
13	Some greenbacks	27	Words of surprise											
14	Skinfilt	29	Island near Java											
15	Hose hazard	31	Crafts' partner											
16	Conceal	32	Sac											
17	Shoe hazard	33	Servant											
18	Conceal	34	Japanese box											
19	Conceal	35	Flew											
20	Conceal	36	Two clubs, etc.											
21	Conceal	37	Fragrance											
22	Conceal	38	"show"											
23	Conceal	39	Village, in Africa											
24	Conceal	40	Room, in Madrid											
25	Conceal	41	Religious											
26	Conceal	42	Egyptians											
27	Conceal	43	Religious											
28	Conceal	44	Religious											
29	Conceal	45	Religious											
30	Conceal	46	Religious				</							

Asia's 1st Winter Olympics Opened by Emperor Hirohito

By John M. Lee

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (NTT).—The Winter Olympics, born after 48 years by fierce controversy over commercialism in skiing, were declared open today by Emperor Hirohito in this northernmost island of Japan.

Cups boomed, bands played, athletes marched and colored balloons floated up into the sunny blue sky as a capacity crowd of nearly 50,000 watched the opening pageantry in a newly-built outdoor speed skating rink.

The Japanese organizers passed up the sky divers, showers of roses and other theatrics of the last Winter Games in Grenoble and some liked it better this way.

"It's just beautiful," sighed a woman from California. "It's so peaceful, so like the Japanese."

Long monopolized by Europe and the United States, the Winter Games are being held to Asia for the first time.

But the expulsion of Karl Schranz, the Austrian skier star, for advertising equipment and the dispute over the eligibility of others for this avowedly amateur event have raised the question whether the Winter Olympics should be held at all.

Four days before the opening, Brundage made his traditional, ringing statement. Speaking in both English and Japanese, he called on the emperor to open the Games officially and said "may the Olympic code of fair play and good sportsmanship prevail."

Schranz was not in the stadium to hear him as he was too busy moving out of the Olympic village and into a hotel in the city.

The climax of the opening ceremony came at 11:45 a.m. when a Japanese girl in white skated into the arena with the Olympic torch lighted five weeks ago in Greece.

children and 18,000 balloons filled the \$4-million Makomanai outdoor skating rink with color as a military band sang the spirit with "The Ballad of Rain and Snow."

As usual, the first Olympic event was the fashion contest of the parading athletes and some women in the crowd thought the order of finish was the Soviet Union, Japan and Argentina.

The Russian men wore handsome sealskin coats with cable collars and hats while the women were sable-trimmed white coats over tan slacks. The Japanese women athletes were red jackets with white stripes while the men had white jackets with red stripes.

The American men wore long navy blue leather coats and broad-brimmed navy hats while the women marched in red maxi-sweat. But some thought the effect was that of Thanksgiving pilgrims.

As the Japanese language program progressed, the English and French subtitles were flashed on the electronic scoreboard.

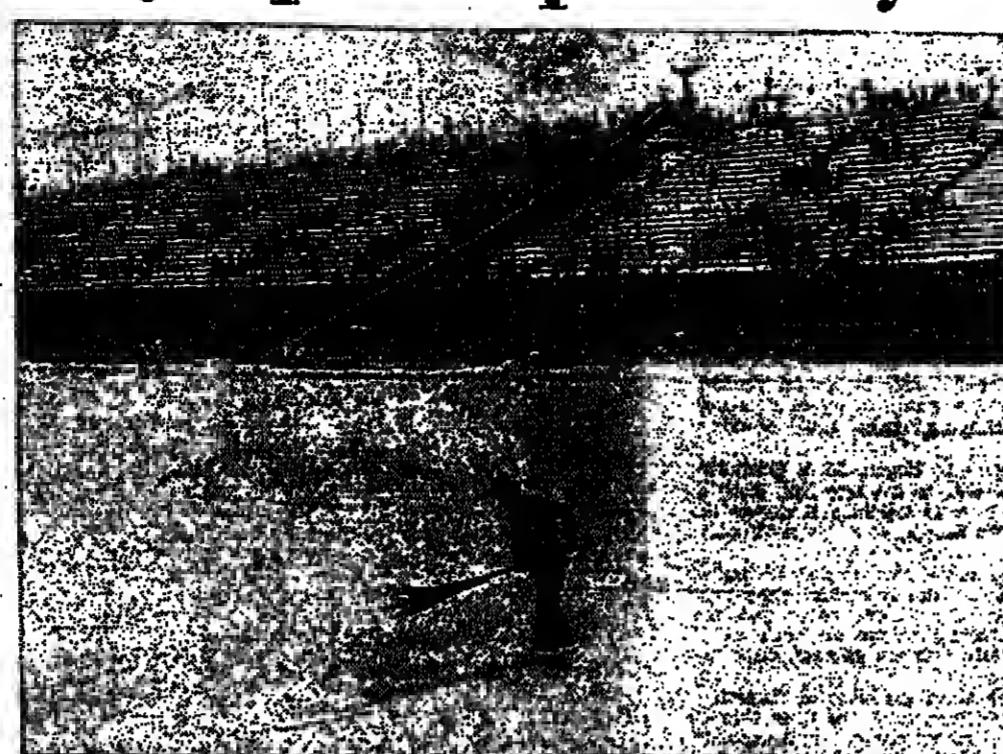
Torch Starter

The opening ceremony took place at 11 a.m. Sapporo time.

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ICE CLEANING—A worker sweeps away morning's light snowfall off Makomanai speed skating rink, where Winter Games opening ceremony was held later in day.

She handed the torch to 16-year-old Hideki Takeda, a volleyball enthusiast who knows nothing of winter sports, who can up the 108 steps in the 35 seconds prescribed by the organizers and lit the Olympic cauldron.

Stands around the stadium sold hot orange juice and snacks of raw fish to the mostly Japanese crowd.

The Games comprise 35 events in six sports at 14 sites over an 11-day period through Feb. 13. Although in Asia, the Sapporo Games have attracted about

1,125 competitors from 35 countries. This is second only to the 1,263 from 37 countries at the 1968 Games at Grenoble, in the heart of the winter sports world.

The Tokyo summer Olympics in 1964 drew 6,000 athletes from 94 countries.

The United States is dispatching the largest contingent here, with 118 athletes, followed by 90 each from Japan and West Germany and 84 from the Soviet Union.

Taiwan and the Philippines are competing in the Winter

Olympics for the first time. But they are given as much chance as a snowflake in Manila. The Japanese hosts are in there trying, as in everything else these days. But their hope for a medalist rests with the jumper Yukio Kasaya.

All the sports except those for Alpine skiing downhill events on Mount Eniwa are within half an hour of the center of Sapporo. Such accessibility contrasts with the scattered sites and subdivided Olympic villages that marked Grenoble and will mark Denver.

Sapporo has also supplanted

Osaka as the largest city to play host to the Winter Olympics. This Westernized metropolis of 1 million, founded just over 100 years ago, is the thriving commercial capital of northern Japan.

Although hardly on the tip of winter sports tongues like Saint Moritz or Lake Placid, Sapporo had been established long enough to win the designation for the 1940 Winter Games. Tokyo was to hold the Summer Games the same year, but war intervened.

But once the Games had been rewarded, Sapporo plunged in with the meticulous planning and careful rehearsal that characterize Japanese endeavors. The sports sites were all completed a year in advance and were tested in pre-Olympic events. The national government and the business community lent enthusiastic support to make the Games a source of pride for Japan. Electronic wizardry in timing, measuring and data processing is commonplace.

No Advertising

Well over \$600 million has been spent to modernize Sapporo, including the construction of expressways and a subway system and to provide new sports facilities.

About \$30 million has been spent on the sports sites, including new indoor and outdoor sites in the suburbs and another \$25 million has been budgeted for operating expenses. Grenoble's sports facilities cost about \$25 million.

Civic officials hope some of the will be recouped in the spending as are expected 750,000 visitors to Sapporo during the 11 days. An average of 70,000 spectators are expected to watch the events each day.

Championship Request

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3

(UPI)—Austrian Sti Federation president Karl Heinz Kite said today he will ask the Federation Internationale de Ski to stage separate world championships for Karl Schranz in all three Alpine disciplines.

FIS President Marc Hodler confirmed earlier that FIS had a commitment to give Schranz the chance of competing in world championships this year following his ouster from the Olympics.

The championships in the men's downhill, giant slalom and special slalom probably will be held at Pra-Loup, France, in March.

Hodler said FIS would agree to the championships as soon as it receives notice from the Austrian Federation that Schranz will remain a FIS-qualified skier until the end of the season and that he wants the championships.

The Olympic ladies Alpine events, as well as all the Nordic disciplines, will retain their world championship status.

For Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NTT)—For the fourth straight time this season, the New York Rangers failed to halt the redoubtable Boston Bruins and suffered a 2-0 defeat at Madison Square Garden last night.

Although the game was different, the result was the same. A mistake and a lucky break sealed the New Yorkers' fate as they fell eight points behind the Bostonians in the National Hockey League's East Division.

Yet, for most of the contest, the Rangers held the burly Bruins at bay. In a psychological play that nearly worked, coach Eddie Francis used Ed Giacomin in the goal for the second time in a row. Giacomin hadn't worked two straight games since the third game of the season.

But the game ultimately hinged on the first goal, and the Bruins got it. Ironically, Glen Sather, installed for defensive purposes, gave up the puck to the Bruins' Wayne Cashman midway through the final period. Cashman spotted Phil Esposito, worked his way toward Giacomin, and fed the puck to the Boston center. Esposito smashed it home for his 44th goal of the season.

The Rangers toppled the Bruins the first time the clubs met on the opening weekend. But since, the Bostonians have won the three games played at the Garden—the only three losses the Rangers have suffered here—and another game back home.

Leafs 3, Stars 2

Left-wing Gary Monahan's long drive from just inside the blue line helped Toronto snap an eight-game losing streak as the Leafs downed Minnesota.

Cannucks 5, Seals 1

Five Canucks scored as Vancouver defeated California, 5-1. Dunc Wilson, goalkeeper for Vancouver, missed his bid for a shutout with 7 minutes 16 seconds remaining when Joe Johnston blasted a 30-footer past him.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	Gf	Ga
Boston	35	21	6	78	201	108
New York	31	16	6	70	211	134
Montreal	28	13	8	68	189	134
Toronto	21	16	7	54	127	146
Vancouver	15	21	10	53	122	129
Buffalo	10	23	12	32	131	192

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	Gf	Ga
Chicago	34	11	5	73	168	26
Minnesota	27	16	10	63	137	111
St. Louis	17	26	7	41	136	162
Tampa Bay	13	23	10	40	125	160
Los Angeles	14	23	8	34	127	208
Pittsburgh	12	26	8	30	116	196

Wednesday's Games

Toronto 3, Minnesota 2 (Benderson, Marohn); Vancouver 5, California 1 (Esposito, Orr); Vancouver 5, California 1 (Benedict, Marohn, Balon, Casoni; Johnson).

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After 441 Picks, NFL Draft Reaches Alphonso Cain

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NTT)—On the 7th birthday of one of its founders, George Halas, co-owner of the Chicago Bears, the National Football League yesterday concluded its annual draft of college players, the reinforcement system that keeps the game going. "Best thing we ever did," said Halas of the draft, which began 36 years ago.

Alphonso Cain, a 260-pound defensive tackle who can run 40 yards in 4.9 seconds, was the last of the 442 players to be selected on the eighth through 17 rounds yesterday. The theoretical 18th best player was selected on Tuesday and Gary Wighard, the publicized quarterback from C. W. Post College at Brookville, N.Y., was not one of them.

Wighard was finally selected yesterday, on the 16th round by Baltimore as the 412th player.

What happened to Wighard last month is indicative of how quickly the opinions of draft scouts can change. Wighard went to Mobile, Ala., to play in the Senior Bowl game but his performance in the practices there

were so poor, possibly because he was ill and overweight, that his regard went down. His agent, Bob Woolf, estimated that Wighard might have lost \$100,000 in bonus and contract money because of the Senior Bowl experience.

It wasn't until yesterday's eighth round that the Washington Redskins, continuing George Allen's policy of collecting veteran players, selected old man Moses Denton on the eighth round when they made their first selection on the draft.

The Redskins, who stood idly by without a choice on the first day of the draft, got their first opportunity to draft a player when the process resumed yesterday morning—the mere calling of their name to make a selection

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Observer**Big New People**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — After awhile the children cease being children and become people. New people, as it were. One day, looking around the house, you notice that the children are all gone, and in their place are these new people. Big new people, very often. Great big new people.

Conversations like the following take place between husband and wife. "Psst! Melinda! I didn't want to say anything during dinner while they were all sitting there, but did you notice those new people at dinner?" "I certainly did. And did you notice the size of them? They're huge."

Nobody knows what makes them so big. Quick-answer dispensers say it is because they have been stuffed full of beefsteak, vitamins, penicillin, fluorides, permissiveness, television and multiple-choice testing all through the vital growth years, but even this doesn't explain the flourishing of giants one sees trotting around the high-school basketball court these days.

In any case, one of the most common characteristics of these big new people is mobility. Something way back there in their diet has made it impossible for many of them to be content unless they are in motion.

If they arrive in Washington, they may be to meet a friend they want to accompany them to Rome. And why do they want to go to Rome? Because there is somebody there whom they met last summer in Mexico City, and they want to ask him to make a trip to Boston with them.

The point of going to Boston, of course, is that a girl they hitch-hiked across Montana with three months ago may be in Boston, and she might like to organize a camper trip to Winnipeg, where they say things are really groovy during the third week of February.

Well, not all the new people are so thoroughly committed to perpetual travel, but enough of them are, so that even if your personal blood-in big new peo-

ples are stay-at-homes they are almost certain to have traveling friends who troop through the house trailing aromas of distant places.

They are almost always good company, these visitors, once you succeed in persuading them that you are not Heinrich Himmler with face-lift, which can usually be done, except among the small minority who are convinced that everybody born before 1951 takes orders from Moloch. Most find it relatively easy to talk to the parents of their friends, and their message, very often, is that they're constantly on the road because they can't talk to their own parents.

Parents whose own great big new people haven't spoken to them since high-school graduation may find themselves in long heart-to-heart conversations with their silent kin's friends who drop by in the night en route from Spokane to Savannah to forget their parents.

For parents it is easier talking to these nomads when they are not kin. Dusty, wrinkled old parents sitting by the hearth, secure from depression and the big war, may enjoy the evidence which the nomads bring of an open road and the transient commune, the cut-rate plane trip, the shuffle and scuffling of people. It is not for them, or for theirs, but it is a variety that keeps life spiced.

Where do they think they are going out on that endless road? The question usually irritates them. Are they chasing a poisoned will of the wisp set loose by their parents in the teaching that motion is progress? Have they listened to the lesson more closely than their parents meant them to? Are they doomed to discover, some day between Kathmandu and East St. Louis, that road, rail or student air fare—there's nothing out there but a treadmill?

They will adjust to it, of course. Imagine them 20 years hence, discovering one day that the children have gone and, in their places there are only these big new people, who cannot for the life of them understand why they should spend their lives standing on the shoulders of highways, thumbs extended...

Timothy L. Hogen, left, and Rowland Stebbins watch trash tumble out of their garbage truck.

From Yale to Garbage

MONROE, N.Y. (AP). — Until two years ago, 34-year-old Rowland Stebbins 3d, educated at St. Paul's School, Yale and Harvard Law School and listed in the Social Register, was practicing law with a prestigious Wall Street firm.

These days, however, Mr. Stebbins can be found decked out in badly soiled khaki pants and a grimy Army field jacket driving a garbage truck and slingin trash cans Monday through Saturday.

Since last July, he and Timothy L. Hogen, 35, a graduate of Andover and Yale and a former aide to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, have been running C & D Garbage Removal in Monroe, N.Y., a town of about 8,000 people, 40 miles northwest of New York City.

Unlike many young men, who have been forced to make 180-degree career changes because of the recession, they are in the garbage business by choice. They have hopes, too, of expanding C & D, the major source of income for both men, into a firm whose activities eventually embrace garbage disposal and recycling as well as collection.

Mr. Stebbins and his wife, Morgan, a graduate of fashionable Westover School and Smith College, gave up their Manhattan apartment when C & D was purchased and moved into a split-level house in Highland Falls, about 15 miles from Monroe. Mr. Hogen, a bachelor who also had lived in Manhattan, found a home of his own here.

Neither of them, however, has severed ties completely with the old way of life.

"I hang onto as much of New York life as I can," Mr. Stebbins said. He and his wife try to get into the city once a week to take advantage of their season tickets to the opera and ballet. And the Monroe garbage collector still keeps his membership in the exclusive Knickerbocker Club, although he says he hardly ever uses it.

While Mr. Hogen has made enough friends in Monroe to say, "I can get a meal at somebody's house there anytime I want," he still spends an occasional night at the Yale Club in New York.

He said people he meets at parties in New York frequently do a double-take when he tells them he's a garbage man. "You know they're dying to say, 'Do you actually handle the garbage?'" said Mr. Hogen, a man who laughs easily. "But usually they're afraid to come right out and ask that at first. So they work up to that point gradually and start off with a question like, 'Are you active in the business?'"

The two men most certainly are. In fact, they are the only ones among the nine C & D workers willing to drive the garbage truck on a regular basis. The vehicle, its grill adorned with plastic daffodils, is the only one in the fleet of four without power steering and after two hours of guiding the 8-ton vehicle along the wooded roads that twist around Monroe, Mr. Stebbins said his arms ache.

"You come home in the evening after a day on the truck, and it actually feels good to do paperwork," he said. "You don't feel the strain of the long hours as you would if you were at the law firm all day."

The two men say they'll continue to ride the trucks throughout the winter, then hope to devote more time to



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developing new business (the concern had revenues of \$145,000 last year and is expected to show a profit, Mr. Stebbins said).

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Despite his pay cut, Mr. Stebbins said he has greater peace of mind now than when he was at the law firm. "If you're traveling on a superhighway but it's going in the wrong direction, you feel insecure," he said. "But if you're on a mud road and it's going in the right direction, you're secure."

In explaining his reasons for quitting as a lawyer, Mr. Stebbins said: "You had what amounted to overkill with a legal infection contracted three years ago as a circus lion. Rather than putting Fraser to sleep, Bill York, chief warden at the Safari, bought Fraser and nursed him back to health, a labor of love that paid off in spades."

"I don't want to give the impression that there's more social utility in garbage than there is at a law firm, but I do want to see through what I'm in now."

PEOPLE: Women's Liberation, Italian-Style

Being a mother in Italy has any number of advantages, only with the assumption of duties by one dominant duty, five nights, five virile lions introduced into the compound the 11 houses. Each was mauled and sent packing. In prison, Salari officials sent Frasier—and the next four found the lionses purring in sun near an exhausted tented-looking Frasier. The boy was revived with a daily menu of five vitamin shots now rules over his new home like a Middle Eastern pasha. Infuriates bother him less, is said, and when he is hungry, lionses takes her place on side to hold him up. Frasier has his pride in more ways than one. ***

MARRIED: Fernand Bachet, 48, the tallest man in Western Europe at 7 feet 3 1/2 in (and 462 pounds), better known in his home town of Ronse, Belgium, as "Atlas" and Re-Colin, 48, who stands 5 feet 5 inches and weighs 187 pounds, both for the second time, at a court. **HONORED:** The last Einstein, by the state of Israel, which has put his family's new five-pound note stamp features of Professor Einstein harder to forge than those of unknown pioneer laborers. **VOCED:** Oscar-winning actress George C. Scott, 44, and actress Colleen Dewhurst, 47, for the second time, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The two were first divorced in June, 1968, but remarried 1967. **SURPRISED:** Florence, 11, who raided Mario Cicali's home to search for lost strongman robberies but instead found 21 lions in a closet. Cilini confessed that he stole them from graves and sold them to people who asked to ask them. **ABANDONED:** Poet, 70, by Russian writer Nekrivenko, who told a packed audience that "Poetry is for miners, but prose is for miners. I want to write for miners now." **OFF:** A member American snowmobile expedition headed by Bill Good, 42, which left Forest Lake, Minnesota, en route to Moscow. The safari plans to travel north through Canada, then west to frozen Baffin Bay to Greenland. A ship will take them to Norway whence they will continue to the Russian capital.

A sign warning "Caution—Dear People Ahead" on Jerusalem's King George Avenue last week drew an angry letter to the municipality from traffic expert Meesha Batani. "What next?" he asked. "Will we be seeing signs reading 'Caution—Lame People Ahead' or 'Caution—Bald People Ahead'?" City Hall took down the sign. ***

The heart-warming story of Fraser the Lion, alive and well at Lion Country Safari in Laguna Hills, Calif., and an inspiration to aging males everywhere. Fraser is a patriarch among lions at 17 years old; five years past the average lion's life span. His tongue muscles have collapsed and his tongue lolls constantly from his mouth. He walks with difficulty, the result of a leg infection contracted three years ago as a circus lion. Rather than putting Fraser to sleep, Bill York, chief warden at the Safari, bought Fraser and nursed him back to health, a labor of love that paid off in spades.

Several months ago, 11 young lionses were brought to the Safari, with an eye toward establishing new business (the concern had revenues of \$145,000 last year and is expected to show a profit, Mr. Stebbins said).

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